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The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1858, and is now in its one hundred and fiftieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading-matter. State, local and general news, well selected, carefully edited and written in a clear, concise and readable style. It is a valuable medium for advertising in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

Local Matters.

Elks Memorial.

The annual memorial service of the Newport Lodge of Elks was held at the Newport Opera House on Sunday afternoon last with a large attendance although without the tremendous crush that has marked some of the previous memorials. The programme was of a very interesting nature and was followed with the closest attention by all present. The stage was prettily arranged, the altar banked with palms and ornamented with an elk's head, being set in the center, and in the rear was a frame with electric lights, one of which was extinguished as each name of a deceased brother was read. The recitations by Miss Maher, and the music by the Orpheus Male Quartette were very good. The selections by the Harry K. Howard Orchestra were in their usual excellent manner.

Rev. James Austin Richards delivered a stirring eulogy, touching on the immortality of the soul and the life everlasting, his topic and his delivery both serving to hold the closest attention of the audience. Rev. Nassau S. Stephens delivered a ringing address, treating of what is known of the hereafter and how much of the ordinary faith has been destroyed by the writings and teachings of scientific minds. He brought a message of cheer to the relatives of the departed brothers.

Captain Eldridge Injured.

Captain George W. Eldridge sustained serious and painful injuries by falling at the railroad station in this city, Monday evening. He had come in on an evening train and while descending to the platform from the car steps he was unable in the darkness to distinguish the proper place to step and plunged down between the platform and the steps. He fell forward on his face and badly wrenched his back. He was removed to the Perry House for the night but suffered greatly and early the next morning he was taken to the Newport Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Eldridge was sent for and came on to attend him.

Captain Eldridge is well known as the author of many valuable charts. He has spent much of his time in Newport of late years, where he has many friends. A few months ago he spent several weeks here exhibiting a new automatic attachment for a telephone in which he succeeded in interesting many Newporters.

Social Gathering.

The regular meeting of Malbone Lodge, No. 83, N. E. O. P., was held in Mercury Hall Thursday evening when considerable business of importance was transacted. At the close of the meeting the members and their friends enjoyed several hours at whist. It was quarter to eleven when the Warden of the Lodge, Mr. Dudley E. Campbell, called the last hand, and it was found that the three ladies' prizes for the best scores were won by Miss Madeline Ferris, Mrs. Ella A. MacDonald and Mrs. Harry S. West. In the contest for the gentlemen's prizes the first was awarded to Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, while Mr. W. Frank Kenyon secured the second. There was a tie for the third between Mr. Harry St. Clair and Mr. Harry S. West, the latter winning in cutting. Light refreshments were served.

The next whist will take place on Thursday evening, January 16.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter leave today for Tampa, Fla., where they will spend the winter. They will be accompanied by Hon. Melville Hall, who will cruise in Florida waters in his home boat.

The City Election.

There was not much interest taken in the city election on Tuesday and a small vote was cast. There was a very good reason for a small registry vote for those persons who vote only by reason of being registered had absolutely no voice in the election. They had the right to vote only for mayor, school committee, and warden and clerk, and for none of these positions was there any contest. Consequently the registry voter was neglecting no duty by staying away from the polls.

But the tax-paying vote was also small. Many persons do not seem to take any interest in municipal affairs under the new city charter and would not take the trouble to come out and vote. There was a very marked lethargy throughout the day and night, few persons taking any great interest in learning the result of the election.

There was no great change made in the personnel of the city government. Mayor Clarke was of course re-elected, no one being nominated against him. The four members of the school committee were also re-elected without opposition, Dr. C. F. Barker, W. W. Covell, Edward A. Sherman and Henry C. Stevens, Jr.

In the board of aldermen all of the present incumbents who stood for re-election were endorsed by the people, and in the fifth ward Benjamin M. Anthony was elected in place of Alderman Kane who declined to run again. There were no very close votes for any members of the board, all receiving substantial pluralities.

In the representative council there were some changes made, but the great majority of the retiring members were re-elected. There were some close contests for these positions and it was not until the board of aldermen had completed the official count of the ballots that it was known certainly who was elected. In the second ward two candidates, Thomas L. Bain and Abner L. Stinson, were tied for thirteenth place according to the warden's count, but the official count gave Mr. Bain 260 to 254 for Mr. Stinson. In the other wards too some of the results were very close.

MAYOR.					
1	2	3	4	5	Total
Clarke	433	632	477	430	2105

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.					
Barker	875	577	427	345	2017
Covell	352	530	430	354	2016
Sherman	378	573	424	344	2009
Stevens	358	556	450	353	2006

SCHOOL HOUSE PROPOSITION.					
Yes	212	330	247	205	1159
No	72	153	107	90	510
Total					1678

Majority for, 640.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward.	
Kingman, Albro.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Kingman 16.

Second Ward.	
Shepley, Knoll.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Shepley 82.

Third Ward.	
Boyle, Collrell.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Boyle 10.

Fourth Ward.	
Allen, Mober.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Allen 10.

Fifth Ward.	
Allen, Mober.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Allen 10.

Fifth Ward.	
Allen, Mober.	231
Ward 1.	231
Ward 2.	231
Ward 3.	231
Ward 4.	231
Total	1261

Plurality for Allen 10.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL.	
First Ward.	
William Hamilton, Jr.	331
R. S. Langley.	305
Frank Morgan.	276
Fred W. Winsor.	269
Thomas C. Freeborn.	263
John Parker.	259
John A. Lawton.	243
J. W. F. Powers.	242
William H. Gilman.	231
Henry G. Nachter.	227
Lewis H. Raymond.	219
A. W. Ames.	218
Robert A. Danahy.	211

William H. Tibbets.	209
E. J. Sanfpaugh.	207
Harold R. Storer.	201
F. W. Pearson.	191
Nathan T. Champlin.	182
John W. Schwartz.	179
Oliver W. Huntington.	173

Second Ward.

S. T. H. Altman.

H. B. Lawton.	370
Joseph Gibson.	367
A. H. Commerford.	343
Edward T. Bosworth.	336
Benjamin Easton.	335
P. J. Horgan.	321
Arthur P. Jennings.	305
A. Russell Manchester.	282
H. J. Howe.	280
H. L. Over.	276
T. Fred Knoll.	263
Thomas L. Bain.	260

C. L. F. Robinson.	259
Abner L. Stinson.	254
Marshall W. Hall.	243
H. D. Wood.	231
William F. Barker.	228
Benjamin C. Oman.	228
E. A. Huesard.	226
Thomas M. Norman.	226
Charles Biesel.	205
Richard H. Scott.	156
G. A. Lake.	163
Thomas B. Tanner.	160
William H. Jackson.	148
E. G. Wagner.	147
John A. Hazard.	141
Andrew Edward.	112
David H. Barry.	73

Third Ward.	
F. P. Garrettsen.	406
John C. Burke.	387
Henry Ercyrd.	364
A. J. Flindler.	357
William P. Sheffield, Jr.	355
J. K. Sullivan.	348
William Andrews, Jr.	347
Henry Bull, Jr.	344
William B. Franklin.	341
Frederick P. Lee.	313
John C. Seabury.	312
J. Henry Cronin.	308
Simon Koschinsky.	278

George F. Palmer.

F. E. Williams.

H. H. Diehl.

John A. Jacobs.

To fill vacancy in third ward, caused by the death of George E. Vernon.

Harwood E. Reed.

George D. Runnau.

Fourth Ward.

Edward J. Toomey.

Maurice Butler.

P. C. Casey.

John E. Nangle.

Marion E. Whelan.

Nicholas E. Dwyer.

A. A. Keenan.

F. W. Sherman.

J. T. Keefe.

French E. Chadwick.

Patrick Reynolds.

Robert L. Nolan.

John T. Martin.

J. B. Racheller.

P. S. Hale.

William H. Schmidt.

Thomas M. Seabury.

Daniel T. Shea.

Abraham J. Carter.

Henry A. Martin.

J. P. Lancaster.

Alexander McElahan.

James H. Goughan.

Joseph S. Gill.

O. R. Blackburn.

George H. Chase.

Superior Court.

The Superior Court for Newport County began its December session at the Court House in this city on Monday, Judge Brown presiding. There was not much done on the first day of the session, merely looking over the docket and assigning some of the cases for trial and continuing others. There were few discontinuances.

On Tuesday the uncontested divorce docket was in order. Sarah A. MacDonald was granted a divorce from Walter D. MacDonald for desertion and neglect to provide. The court granted the petition of Sarah L. Payne for divorce from George L. Payne on the ground of neglect to provide. Florence A. Roberts was divorced from Horace M. Roberts of Block Island and was given leave to resume her maiden name Florence A. Dodge; extreme cruelty and neglect to provide. Annie W. Tallman petitioned for divorce from Walter H. Tallman and leave to resume her maiden name, Annie W. Peckham; granted for neglect to provide.

Grace F. Brazian was divorced from David P. Brazian and given custody of her minor child on the ground of extreme cruelty and neglect to provide. Stephen W. Coggeshall charged that his wife had several times left him and lived with other men. He was granted a divorce. Gertrude Evelyn Perry was granted a divorce from George H. Perry on the ground of neglect to provide. Thomas Samways petitioned for divorce from Alice Samways and it was granted for desertion.

The case in equity of H. Audley Clarke against the Town of Jamestown was put on, Judge Burke appearing for the petitioner and Col. Sheffield and Mr. Harvey for the respondent. This grew out of the recent vote of the Jamestown town meeting to issue bonds and subscribe for additional stock of the Jamestown and Newport Ferry Company. The petitioner claimed that this action was illegal on the ground that the warrant for the town meeting was not properly worded and that the hour set was not a legal time. For the defense Mr. Harvey and Mr. Sheffield replied contending that all the acts were legal. The court thought that it would not be advisable to interfere in town affairs by granting an injunction without a full hearing on the merits of the case.

The case of William B. Greenough, Attorney General, vs. Trustees of All Saints' Memorial Chapel was taken up. In view of the fact that it was thought advisable to refer the case to a master to take testimony the case was held open for a while for appointment of a suitable man.

The Gibbs will case was begun on Wednesday with a large array of legal talent on each side. The case promised to be a long one as there were many witnesses to be heard. This was an appeal from the decision of the Probate Court in admitting to probate the will of the late Emily O. Gibbs who died in this city, leaving all her property that she was free to give away to Barnard College, Mr. Thomas P. Peckham being the surviving executor. The claim of the appellants is that the testatrix was of unsound mind when the will was executed and that she was unduly influenced by Anne Nathan Meyer. The respondents were represented by Messrs. Sheffield, Levy & Harvey, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Nolan and Mr. Barney, and the appellants by Mr. Angell, Mr. Swan and Mr. Edwards of Providence.

A jury was empanelled with Thomas B. Lawton of Middletown as foreman. The first witness was Duncan A. Hazard, clerk of the Probate Court, who produced the will. Frank W. Hay identified the signatures of the witnesses to the will, of whom he was one. Clark Burdick, another witness to the will, also identified the signatures. Both believed the testatrix to be of sound mind at the time the will was signed.

For the appellants the first witness was William Andrews, who had known Miss Gibbs for many years. He told of his business relations with her and of her actions at the time of her last sickness, indicating that she was not in her right mind. Several witnesses were heard, and a number of depositions were read, tending to show the unsettled state of mind of the testatrix. Objections were entered by counsel to testimony as to her condition at a time subsequent to the signing of the will, but the objections were overruled and exceptions noted.

On Thursday a number of letters and memoranda of Miss Gibbs were read to the jury. The deposition of Miss Katharine P. Wormley, of Jackson, N. H., was read, the deponent stating that she thought Miss Gibbs was a queer. She told of being followed and dogged and said Miss Post forced herself upon her. Several other witnesses told of the peculiar actions of Miss Gibbs.

In the afternoon, Mrs. Margaret O. Post, the principal contestant of the will, was put on the stand. She is a sister of Miss Gibbs and told of her early love affair in which her engagement was broken. After that the testatrix became peculiar and had an aversion to men. She had mistaken views of many subjects. Although at one time the family all lived together, after a while the Posts were not admitted to Miss Gibbs' home. Mrs. Post's testimony occupied several hours and she was cross examined at considerable length.

Copies of letters and papers found in Miss Gibbs' room were introduced and court adjourned late in the afternoon for the day.

Middletown.

Nicholson-Barker.

A very pretty home wedding took place on Saturday evening of last week, at the winter residence of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Howe Barker of Middletown, on Gardner Street, Newport, which had been attractively decorated with palms and ferns. The bride, Miss Louise Barker, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barker, was distinctly attired in a dress of white costume and wore a tall veil fastened with Misses of the valley. Her bridal bouquet was of bride's roses and maiden hulf ferns. The groom was Mr. John Nicholson, of Middletown, eldest son of Mrs. Elizabeth Nell Nicholson, of Newport.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harold H. Critchlow, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, and was witnessed by a large gathering of relatives and a few intimate friends. The only attendants were the two ushers, Mr. William Harvey, of Newport, and Mr. Julian Peckham, of Middletown. Previous to the ceremony a musical program was rendered by Miss Sadie E. Peckham, who also played the bridal march from Lohengrin.

During the reception which followed several vocal selections were given by Mr. Karl M. Stone of Newport. Light refreshments were served. The wedding gifts comprised many handsome articles in cut glass, silver, linen, and furniture. The bride's going away gown was of blue broadcloth with hat to match.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson left that evening for a short wedding trip to New York. They will be at home after January first at their home on Prospect avenue, Middletown.

Mrs. Nicholson had been for many years a member of the choir of the M. E. Church, Middletown, and for ten years a teacher in the Clarke Street School in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Clarence Peckham, their son Harold, and Miss Grace Evelyn Peckham, left on Wednesday evening for New York en route for their winter home at Eastville, Florida.

Aquidneck Change is preparing to give a Christmas celebration to its members at its next meeting, Thursday of next week, in charge of Miss Anna A. Odenman and Mrs. Alice R. Hubbell.

Rev. Professor Edward H. Drown of the Theological School, Cambridge Mass., was the preacher at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel on Sunday last and on Sunday next Rev. Father Officer, of the Order of the Holy Cross, will preach.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by the members of the Epworth League, held a well attended sale and supper in the church vestry on Tuesday evening. An oyster supper was served from a long table set the length of the vestry, from 6 to 8 o'clock, in charge of Mrs. A. Herbert Ward, president of the Ladies' Aid, assisted by Mrs. Abram A. Brown, Miss Ellen Smith, and Mrs. Mildred F. Smith. The various sales tables were arranged around the vestry and were in charge of the following ladies: Aprons, Mrs. Lizzie Barker; Remembrance, Mrs. H. J. O'Connell; home-made candy Mrs. J. Crehan Peckham; fancy articles, Miss Lydia Peckham; worsted articles, Miss Lizzie T. Peckham. The "Remembrance" table was the chief center of interest, containing gifts from 60 friends from the following states: Joliet, Ill., Attleboro and Haverhill, Mass., Wilmington and East Orange, N. J.; Kennett Square, Penn.; Newburg, N. Y.; Mystic and Warehous Point, Conn.; Napa, California; Lewiston, Maine; also from various portions of Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Each purchaser was to acknowledge the receipt of the article by sending a note to the giver. Among two articles especially worthy of mention was a book of poems sent by Mrs. W. H. Turkington, the aged wife of the pastor who was in charge here in 1892, and which was purchased by Mrs. Lydia B. Chase, a member at that time of Mrs. Turkington's Sunday School class, and also several mementoes of the late Mrs. Alfred W. Chase, who was for very many years closely associated with this church. The receipts from this table netted some \$28.00.

At 8 o'clock an interesting entertainment was given in the church, which included several vocal solos by Mr. Karl M. Stone of Newport, and two illustrated readings, "The Song of 7," with Miss A. Sarah Ward and Mrs. H. H. Critchlow as readers. These were especially pleasing and included a series of tableaux by many of the young people of the parish. The "Birthday Book," the third number on the program, presented the names of 25 people well known in the community, with the dates of their births and some very apt remark or quotation regarding them, all of which was received with laughter and applause.

At the close of the entertainment a number of the articles remaining were sold at auction. About \$72.00 were realized from the sale which will be added to the new church building fund.

The severe snow storm of Wednesday prevented an attendance at the Paradise Reading Club and at St. George's School where a meeting of St. Columba's Guild had been appointed. Several of the milkmen were seen in sleighs in the morning, also on Thursday, although the traveling was heavy, owing to the continual drifting of the snow caused by the heavy wind.

Mr. Henry Bull went to New York on Monday and later submitted to an operation in the private hospital of his brother, Dr. William T. Bull. The operation appears to have been entirely successful and his speedy recovery is anticipated.

By the death of H. O. Havenemy, one of Newport's well known summer residents is removed. Mr. Havenemy has long been the sugar magnate of the country.

Rev. J. Edgar Brown of Norwich, Conn., has been nominated for archdeacon of New London to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the present incumbent. Rev. Mr. Brown is a Newport boy, a graduate of the Rogers High School, and is a brother of Mr. Thomas G. Brown of this city.

Mrs. Margaret J. Robinson, proprietor of a number of fashionable boarding houses in this city, died at her residence on Catherine street on Friday in her seventy-sixth year. She had been a resident of Newport for many years and had a wide acquaintance among the summer visitors.

On Thursday a number of letters and memoranda of Miss Gibbs were read to the jury. The deposition of Miss Katharine P. Wormley, of Jackson, N. H., was read, the deponent stating that she thought Miss Gibbs was a queer. She told of being followed and dogged and said Miss Post forced herself upon her. Several other witnesses told of the peculiar actions of Miss Gibbs.

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The Spoilers.

By REX E. DEACH.

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CHAPTER XXII.

STILLMAN seized the young man, who made no effort at resistance, and the room became a noisy riot. Crowds surged up from below, clanging, questioning, all some way at the head of the stairs shouted down.

"They've got Roy Glenister. He's killed McNamara," at which a murmur rose that threatened to become a cheer.

Then one of the receiver's faction called, "Let's have him. He killed ten of our men last night!" Helen wheeled, but Stillman, moved to a sort of uncalculated courage, quelled the angry voices.

"Officer, hold these people back. I'll attend to this man. The law's in my hands and I'll make him answer."

McNamara reared himself, groaning, from the floor, his right arm swinging from the shoulder strangely loose and distorted, with pain twisted outward, while his battered face was hideous with pain and defeat. He growled broken maledictions at his enemy.

Roy meanwhile said nothing, for as the savage left died, in him he realized that the wedding faces before him were the faces of his enemies, that the Bronco Kid was still at large and that his vengeance was but half completed. His knees were bending; his limbs were like leaden bars, his chest a furnace of coals. As he reeled down the lane of human forms, supported by his guards, he came abreast of the girl and her companion and passed, clearing his vision slowly.

"Ah, there you are!" he said thickly to the gambler and began to wrestle with his captors, baring his teeth in a grimace or paining effort, but they held him as easily as though he were a child and drew him forward, his body sagging limply, his face turned back over his shoulder.

"They had him near the door when Wheaton barred their way, crying: 'Hold up a minute! It's all right, Roy!'"

"Yes, Roy—it's all right. We did our best, but we were done by a damned blackguard. Now he'll send me up, but I don't care. I broke him—with my naked hands. Didn't I, McNamara?" He mocked unsteadily at the boss, who cursed aloud in return, growling like an evil mask, while Stillman ran up, disheveled and shilly-shally.

"Take him away, I tell you! Take him to jail!"

But Wheaton held his place, while the room centered its eyes upon him, scenting some unexpected development. He saw it, and, in concession to a natural vanity and dramatic instinct, he threw back his head and stuffed his hands into his coat pockets, while the crowd waited. He grinned insolently at the judge and the receiver.

"This will be a day of defeats and disappointments to you, my friends. That boy won't go to jail because you will wear the shackles yourselves. Oh, you played a shrewd game, you two, with your senators, your politicians and your pulls, but it's our turn now, and we'll make you dance for the mines done and the men you've ruined. Thank heaven, there's one honest court,



"We'll make you dance for the mines you ruined."

and I happened to find it." He turned to the strangers who had accompanied him from the ship, crying, "Serve those warrants," and they stepped forward.

The uproar of the past few minutes had brought men running from every direction till, finding no room on the stairs, they had massed in the street below while the word leaped from lip to lip concerning this closing scene of their drama—the battle of the Midas, the great fight upstairs and the arrest by the Frisco deputies. Like Shind had's gentle, a wondrous tale took shape from the rumors. Men shouldered one another eagerly for a glimpse of the actors, and when the press streamed out, greeted it with volleys of questions. They saw the unconscious marshal borne forth, followed by the old judge, now a pained wretch, slinking beside his captor, a very shell of a man at whom they jeered. When McNamara lurched into view, an image of defeat and despair, their voices rose menacingly. The pack was turning and he knew it, but, though racked and crippled, he bent upon them a visage so full of defiance and contemptuous malignity that they hushed themselves, and their final picture of him was that of a big man downed, but unbent to the last. They began to cry for Glenister, so that when he loomed in the doorway, a ragged, heroic figure, his heavy black look over his eyes, his unshaven face aggressive even in its weariness, his corded arms and chest bare beneath the fluttering strewn, the street broke into wild cheering. Here was a man of their own, a son of the hinterland who labored and loved and fought in a way they understood, and he had come into his due!

But Roy Glenister and Helen, stag-

gered up the street, refusing the help of every man except Wheaton. He heard his companion talking, but grasped only that the attorney gloated and gloated.

"We have whipped them, boy. We have whipped them at their own game. Arrested in their very dooryards—elected for contempt of court—that's what they are. They disobeyed those other writs, and so I got them."

"I broke his arm," muttered the miner.

"Yes, I saw you do it! Ugh! It was an awful thing! I couldn't prove conspiracy, but they'll go to jail for a little while just the same, and we have broken the ring."

"It snappet at the shoulder," the other continued dully. "Just like a shovel handle. I felt it—but he tried to kill me, and I had to do it."

The attorney took Roy to his cabin and dressed his wounds, talking incessantly the while, but the boy was like a sleep walker, displaying no emotion, no excitement, no joy of victory. At last Wheaton broke out:

"Cheer up! Why, man, you act like a loser! Don't you realize that we've won? Don't you understand that the Midas is yours? And the whole world with it?"

"Won?" echoed the miner. "What do you know about it, huh? The Midas—the world—what good are they? You're wrong. I've lost—yes—I've lost everything she taught me, and by some damned trick of fate she was there to see me do it. Now, go away. I want to sleep."

He sank upon the bed with his tangle of blankets and was unconscious before the lawyer had covered him over.

There he lay, a dead man in late in the afternoon, when Dextery and Slapjack came in from the hills, answering Wheaton's call, and fell upon him limply. They shook Roy into consciousness with joyous riot, pummeling him with affectionate roughness till he rose and joined with them stiffly. He bathed and rubbed the soreness from his muscles, emerging physically fit. They made him recount his adventures to the thinnest detail, following his description of the fight with absorbed interest till Dextery broke into mournful complaint:

"I'd have given my half of the Midas to see you bust him. Lord, I'd have screamed with surprise delight at that!"

"Why didn't you gouge his eyes out when you had him crippled?" questioned Slapjack vindictively. "I'd 'a' done it!"

Dextery continued: "They tell me that when he was arrested he swore in eighteen different languages, each one more refreshingly repulsive and vulgar than the preceding. Oh, I have sure missed a plenty today, particularly because my own diction is getting run down on skin mauls of iron, showin' lack of new ideas, which I might have assimilated somehow robustly original an' expressive if I'd been here. No, sir; a nose bag full of nuggets wouldn't have kept me away."

"How did it sound when she bust?" insisted the morbid Slapjack, but Glenister refused to discuss the combat.

"Come on, Slap," said the old prospector; "let's go downstairs. I'm so hot up I can't set still, an', besides, maybe we can get the story the way it really happened from somebody who ain't bound an' gagged an' chloroformed by such unbecomingly modesties. Roy, don't never go into vanityville with them personal episodes, because they read about as thrilling as a cook-book. Why, say, I've had the story of that fight from four different fellows already, none of which was within four blocks of the scrimmage, an' they're all different an' all better'n your account."

Now that Glenister's mind had recovered some of its poise he realized what he had done.

"I was a beast, an animal," he groaned, "and that after all my striving. I wanted to leave that part behind. I wanted to be worthy of her love and trust even though I never won it, but at the first test I am found lacking. I have lost her confidence. Yes, and what is worse, infinitely worse, I have lost my own. She's always seen me at my worst. He went on, 'but I'm not that kind at bottom—not that kind. I want to do what's right, and if I have another chance I will—I know. I will. I've been tried too hard, that's all.'"

Some one knocked, and he opened the door to admit the Bronco Kid and Helen.

"Wait a minute, old man," said the Kid. "I'm here as a friend." The gambler handled himself with difficulty, offering in explanation:

"I'm all sewed up in bandages of one kind or another."

"He ought to be in bed now, but he wouldn't let me come alone, and I couldn't wait," the girl supplemented, while her eyes avoided Glenister's in strange hesitation.

"He wouldn't let you. I don't understand."

"I'm her brother," announced the Bronco Kid. "I've known it for a long time, but I—well, you understand, I couldn't let her know. All I can say is, I've gambled square till the night I played you, and I was as mad as a dervish then, blaming you for the talk I'd heard. Last night I learned by chance about Strive and Helen and got to the roadhouse in time to save her. I'm sorry I didn't kill him." His long white fingers writhed about the arm of his chair at the memory.

"Isn't he dead?" Glenister inquired.

"No. The doctors have brought him in, and he'll get well. He's like half the men in Alaska—here because the sheriff's back home couldn't shoot straight. There's something else. I'm not a good talker, but give me time and I'll manage it so you'll understand. I tried to keep Helen from coming on this errand, but she said it was the square thing and she knows better than I. It's about those papers she brought in last spring. She was afraid you might consider her a party to the deal, but you don't, do you?" He glared belligerently, and Roy replied with fervor:

"Certainly not. Go on."

"Well, she learned the other day that those documents told the whole story and contained enough proof to break up this conspiracy and convict the judge and McNamara and all the rest, but Strive kept the bundle in his safe

and wouldn't give it up without a price. That's why she went away with him. She thought it was right, and that's all. But it seems Wheaton had succeeded in another way. Now, I'm coming to the point. The judge and McNamara are arrested for contempt of court and they're as good as convicted; you have recovered your mine, and these men are disgraced. They will go to jail!"

"Yes, for six months, perhaps," broke in the other hotly. "but what does that amount to? There never was a bolder crime committed nor one more cruelly unjust. They robbed a woman and pillaged the people, they defiled a court and made justice a woman. They jailed good men and sent others to ruin; and for this they are to suffer—how? By a petty fine or a short imprisonment, perhaps, by an ephemeral disgrace and the loss of their stolen goods. Contempt of court is the accusation, but you might as well convict a murderer for breach of the peace. We've thrown them off. It's true, and they won't trouble us again, but they'll never have to answer for their real infamy. That will go unpunished while their lawyers quibble over technicalities and rules of court. I guess it's true that there isn't any law of God or man north of fifty-three, but if there is justice south of that mark, those people will answer for conspiracy and go to the penitentiary."

"You make it hard for me to say what I want to. I am almost sorry we came, for I am not coming with words, and I don't know that you'll understand," said the Bronco Kid gravely. "We looked at it this way: you have had your victory, you have beaten your enemies against odds, you have recovered your mine, and they are disgraced. To men like them that last will outlive and outweigh all the rest; but the judge is our uncle and our blood runs in his veins. He took Helen when she was a baby and was a father to her in his selfish way, loving her as best he knew how. And she loves him."

"I don't quite understand you," said Roy.

And then Helen spoke for the first time eagerly, taking a packet from her bosom as she began:

"This will tell the whole wretched story, Mr. Glenister, and show the plot in all its villainy. It's hard for me to betray my uncle, but this proof is yours by right to use as you see fit, and I can't keep it."

"Do you mean that this evidence will show all that? And you're going to give it to me because you think it is your duty?"

"It belongs to you. I have no choice. But what I came for was to plead and ask a little mercy for my uncle, who is an old, old man, and very weak. This will kill him."

He saw that her eyes were swimming, while the little chin quivered ever so slightly and her pale cheeks were flushed. There rose in him the old wild desire to take her in his arms, a yearning to pillow her head on his shoulder and kiss away the tears, to smooth with tender fingers the wavy hair and bury his face deep in it till he grew drunk with the madness of her. But he knew at last for whom she really pleaded.

So he was to forswear this vengeance, which was no vengeance after all, but in verity a just punishment. They asked him—a man—a man's man—a northernman—to do this, and for what? For no reward, but on the contrary to insure himself lasting bitterness. He strove to look at the proposition calmly, clearly, but it was difficult. It only by freeing this other villain as well as her uncle he would do a good to her, then he would not hesitate. Love was not the only thing. He marvelled at his own attitude. This could not be his old self debating thus. He had asked for another chance to show that he was not the old Roy Glenister. Well, it had come, and he was ready.

Roy dared not look at Helen any more, for this was the hardest moment he had ever lived.

"You ask this for your uncle. But what of—of the other fellow? You must know that if one goes free so will they both. They can't be separated."

"It's almost too much to ask," the Kid took up, uncertainly. "But don't you think the work is done? I can't help but admire McNamara, and neither can you—he's been too good an enemy to you for that—and—and—he loves Helen."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To a Higher Table.

John Barrett, chief of the bureau of American republics, after various other experiments in diplomacy, came to Washington from Oregon during President Cleveland's second term to get anything he could. He brought a bunch of Oregon boomers with him, and for a time they stayed at the best hotels. The job was slow in coming, and they went from cheaper place to cheaper place, like Mark Twain's office seeker, until they were forced to eat at one of the lunch places on Pennsylvania avenue. One night while they were at dinner word came that President Cleveland had decided to appoint Barrett minister to Skua. Barrett rose from the table and put on his coat.

"Hold on, John!" cried one of his companions in misfortune. "Where are you going? Aren't you going to finish your dinner?"

"Gentlemen," said Barrett as he stalked out, "this is no place for the minister to Skua to dine."—Saturday Evening Post.

An English View of Robert E. Lee.

General Robert E. Lee was indeed fully Washington's equal as a hero and a gentleman and much his superior as a soldier. It is only in the larger political or semi-political sphere that he stands lower and there perhaps only because his opportunities were so much smaller.—London Times Review of Trevelyan's History.

What Dropped.

"I heard you let something drop in the kitchen just now, Kate. Did you break anything?" asked the lady of the house when dinner was being served.

"Only one leg of the chicken, ma'am," replied the girl innocently.—Charity.

Monogamy Among Animals.

Animals Succeed as They Approach the Generally Accepted Ideal Union.

From Ernest Thompson Seton's "The Natural History of the Ten Commandments" in the November Century.

It is commonly remarked that while the Mosaic law did not expressly forbid polygamy, it surrounded marriage with so many restrictions that by living up to the spirit of them the Hebrew ultimately was forced into pure monogamy.

It is extremely interesting to note that the animals in their blind groping for an ideal form of union have gone through the same stages, and have arrived at exactly the same conclusion. Monogamy is their best solution of the marriage question, and is the rule among all the higher and most successful animals.

There are four degrees of monogamy. One, in which the male stays with one female as long as she interests him or desires a mate, then changes to another for this season may be many times as long as hers. Thus he may have several wives in the season, but only one at a time. This is convenient for both parties, but it is open to the same objection as frank polygamy. It is the way of the mouse. A second kind, in which the male and one female are paired for that breeding season only, the male staying with the family, and sharing the care of the young till they are well grown; after which the parents may or may not resume their fellowship. This is admirable. It is seen in hawks. A third, in which the pair co-art for life, but the death of one leaves the other free to mate again. This is ideal. It is the way of wolves. A fourth, in which they pair for life and in case of death the survivor remains disconsolate and alone to the end. This seems absurd. It is the way of the geese.

Upon the whole, we find the animals succeeding—that is, avoiding disease and holding their own, spreading, and high in the scale—in proportion as they approach the ideal union.

One day some Americans on a visit to Wales expressed a wish to see a certain old and historic church. The incumbent was only too pleased to show them around, especially as he believed it would end in a donation being given to his parochial funds. He is as proud of the school as he is of the church and flushed up by asking them in there also and inviting them to question the scholars.

One of the party accepted the invitation.

"Can you tell me little boy," he said to one lad, "who George Washington was?"

"Yes, sir," said he, "he was a 'Merry-go-round'."

"Quite right," said the American. "And can you tell me what George Washington was remarkable for?"

"Yes, sir; he was remarkable 'cos he was a 'Merry-go-round' told the truth."

The American didn't question further.—Cassell's Magazine.

The old ducky was having his eyes tested for glasses. After the oculist had put up several cards of Roman letters, which the negro vainly endeavored to call off correctly, he looked over at the oculist and asked, with some disgust:

"What's de use in lookin' at dem fings?"

"With them I'm trying to find out how far you can see distinctly," returned the eye specialist.

"Well," declared the old ducky, unsatisfied, "dey ain't with tryin' I make out. Put up er watermelon!"—The Bohemian.

"You may not remember me, Miss Summers," he said, "but I was engaged to you once."

"Indeed?" the summer girl replied coldly, "you have quite a memory for faces."

"No," he replied, glancing at her fair hand, "but I have for the rings I buy."—Philadelphia Press.

"His Present—What do you think? My wife's father told me before we got married that he would give me a handsome present on our wedding day."

"And didn't he?"

"Well, I waited over a week, and as he didn't mention the subject I asked him for it, and all he said was, 'Why, didn't I give you my daughter?'"

"But," protested the space writer, "perhaps you could use this article if I were to boil it down?"

"Nothing doing," rejoined the man behind the blue pencil. "If you were to take a gallon of water and boil it down to a pint, it would still be water."—Chicago Daily News.

"Well, anyhow," said Cassidy, "the new mill is fitted up fine. Shure, everything's in its right place."

"Not at all," replied Casey, "while I wait through there th' other day I seen a lot of red buckets marked 'For Fire Only,' an' faix, there was wather in thim!"—Philadelphia Press.

"Dear me, I'm sorry to hear it," was the reply. "You're anxious to get away, of course."

"Well, no, sir, it ain't that. I was only thinking if anything has happened to my baby I ought to be playing for the single chips."—Leads Mercury.

Friend—I am afraid your husband has a very bad cold; he's continually sneezing. It's quite painful to hear him. Why don't you ask a doctor to see him?

Matron—Well, I'm waiting just a few days because it amuses baby so to see his father sneeze.—Tit-Bits.

Boarder—You can divide a chicken with mathematical accuracy, Mrs. Washington.

Mrs. Washington—Dividing it is easy enough. I wish I could multiply it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Lady (formerly hello girl)—Porter, why didn't you call me as I instructed you?

Sleeping Car Porter—I did, ma'am; shoo yo' bo'n, I did. I sode "Seventy thirty, ma'am, an' yo' sode." Line's outa order!—Toledo Blade.

Barlie (to baldheaded father)—Say, pop, there's one thing sure.

His father—What's that?

Barlie—You never was a football player.

Howell—You seem to think that I will lose if I make the investment.

Fowler—My boy, it is just like indulging a note for a friend.—Brooklyn Life.

Friend—So that is your little boy? He looks very intelligent.

Proud Mama—Just as I was at his age. My daughter, now, is more like her father.—Nos Lolsira.

Onicer up! There is a silver thing to every cloud!

"Well, what good is that? I haven't got an airship."—Pick-Me-Up.

Uncle Joe's Term Off.

From Spare Moments.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon has been in the House of Representatives about as long as any man, but his record of service is broken by one defect. That was in 1892, when so many Republican Congressmen were turned by the Democratic landslide. The man who defeated him was Col. S. T. Busby, a wealthy banker living at Urbana, in the county adjoining Speaker Cannon's. Col. Busby's campaign was well managed, great stress being laid on his war record, something that Mr. Cannon lacks, and he was returned the victor by a close margin. He served his two years in Congress without making a speech, and refused a re-nomination, saying that it had been his ambition to serve one term in Congress and that he was satisfied. Mr. Cannon was elected to succeed him, and has never since had any serious opposition.

For the Hostess.

Don't fuss! You may spend weeks or days preparing to receive your guests, but once they arrive you must put up with all fussing.

Don't be over-dressed in your own house. Let your guests outshine you. Do not eclipse them.

Don't monopolize the conversation at dinner time. Try to bring out the talents of your guests.

Let shortcomings pass. Blue times out of ten making excuses calls attention to some defect that would otherwise have passed unnoticed.—New York Telegram.

Too Much Publicity.

They sat on the wine embowered porch looking at the glorious planet in the southern sky.

"I suppose you know, Miss Gladys," said the young professor, hitching his chair nearer, "that Mars is nearer to us now than it will be again for a period of 15 years?"

"Mercy, no!" she exclaimed. "I didn't know that. Take your arm away, Professor McGoonie, please. I feel as if everything on Mars was watching us!"—Chicago Tribune.

It was the Saturday night ball in the east end of London. They met at the second dance and sat out and danced alternately, until after midnight, he resolved to unburden his bosom of a load of care.

"It's funny, Ethel," he whispered, tragically, "but that glum looking chap over there by the conservatory door is a fellow as wherever we go, we're a little game. Who is he?"

Ethel looked in the direction indicated and answered nonchalantly: "I'm O'Connell's bloke who bought me my ticket."—Tit-Bits.

"Chalmers, you don't know your geography lesson at all to-night," said Gunson, Sr. "When I was your age I could answer practically every question in the book."

"Well, pa," retorted Gunson, Jr., "I guess you had some intelligent person to help you with your home work."—Brooklyn Life.

Friend—One of your clerks tells me you raised his salary and told him to get married, under penalty of discharge.

Business Man—Yes; I do that to all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men about my place.—Tit-Bits.

Landlady (to new boarder who is rather stout)—I am glad to hear that one of my former boarders recommended you to my house.

Stout Boarder—Yes, he spoke very highly of it. After telling him that I had tried all kinds of outfit without success he advised a short stay here.—Ally Sloper.

Jack (encountering an old friend)—Hello, Jim! Fancy you volunteering!

Jim—Well, you see, I've got no wife and family, and I love war. But what brings you out here?

Jack—That's just the point. I've got a wife and family, and I love peace!—Regiment.

"Madam, do you keep hens?" asked the lady with the gold-rimmed eyeglasses at the door of the farmhouse.

"Sure!" replied the woman in the door, wiping her chin with her gingham apron; "are you lookin' for board, ma'am?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"There is a great deal of injustice in literature."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "they still insist on putting the name of the author on a book instead of that of the man who makes the handsome cover design."—Washington Star.

"Dear me, John, this is dreadful with hot weather on us and no money to go anywhere. Haven't you any country relatives you can scare up?"

"That's the trouble. I've scared all I've got already."—Baltimore American.

"Mamma," said Janie, mysteriously, "did I ever have a little brother that fell into the well?"

"No," said mamma. "Why?"

"Why, when I looked down in the well I saw a little boy something like me."

"Is she young?"

"Oh, yes."

"How young?"

"Well, young enough not to get offended if you ask her how old she is."—Cleveland Leader.

Horace—Did the college authorities re-nestle young Smith after he was expelled?

Helen—Almost.

Horace—Almost?

Helen—Yes; I heard his folks say he was half-back.

"That fisherman is always talking about the whoppers he caught."

"He doesn't catch them," answered Miss Cayenne. "He merely tells them."—Washington Star.

Wiggs—Education helps a man to make his way in the world.

Digs—Yes, but there is no doubt that a little football experience helps him out of a crowded street car.

Horace—How merrily the leaves are dancing over the ground in the breeze!

Loraine—Yes; they're about the only things that the summer left pretty well off.

Wearly Willie—Day say death by drowning is absolutely painless!

Prayed Fagin—Perhaps—but it must be extremely mortifying!

Established by Franklin in 1734.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Office Telephone 131
Home Telephone 1010**Saturday, December 7, 1907.**

New England men are showing up very strong in the new Congress. They come from all parts of the West, but New England was their place of birth.

Postmaster-General Meyer in his annual report for the June 30 year urges the establishment of postal savings banks as a remedy for hoarding money by the people.

The Newport city election on Tuesday was a tame affair and the changes from last year are too slight to make any change in the policy of the city government for the year to come.

Thirty-five mills and factories in New England, which have been curtailing production or shut down for repairs for a brief period recently, are expected to resume operations during the coming week.

The Taft boomers and the Knox boomers are actually at work. Taft forces are doing the West and the Knox shoulers are thus far confining their energies to his home State, Pennsylvania. Meanwhile Gov. Hughes of New York says nothing. He seems at this writing to be the most likely looking dark horse.

Upon the ground that it would be morally and legally wrong for a college to surrender any of its rights in consideration of a sum of money, Swarthmore College will not accept the millions which the eccentric Quakeress, Miss Anna I. Jones, left to it on condition that the institution give up all intercollegiate sports.

The New York Times publishes a large number of replies received from Republican editors throughout the State which show an overwhelming sentiment in favor of Governor Hughes for President, and indicate that if President Roosevelt adheres to his determination not to run again, the governor will be the choice of New York republicans.

A Pittsburg special says that after 30 years of experimenting with the Latin race as laborers they have been found a failure, owing to their limited capacity for development and frequency of holidays, and that they are gradually being replaced by English speaking men, the United States Steel Corporation already having laid off 100,000 foreigners.

Col. Goethals of the U. S. Engineer Corps is winning laurels for himself as a "dirt thrower" in the Panama Canal. Since he was put in charge more excavating has been done than was done during the whole time up to that date. It begins to look now, if Col. Goethals is let to have his way, that through the canal would be a reality in the not far distant future.

Congress has begun work this week in earnest. Numerous currency reform bills have been introduced but it will be a long time before any of them become law. The President has told the leading Senators that he will not attempt to force his ideas as to the financial measures needed upon any of them, but that he will accept whatever Congress sees fit to do in that direction.

The New York Sunday Times publishes letters from 12 State governors regarding the invitation of President Roosevelt to governors of all States to meet in Washington May 13, 14 and 15 to consider plans for the conservation of the country's natural resources. Governor Brooks of Wyoming alone does not favor the plan, while Governor Hoch of Kansas and Governor Johnson of Minnesota are enthusiastic regarding the meeting.

Orders have gone out from Union Pacific to begin anew the construction work which was stopped when the financial straits struck the country. Thousands of workmen are being re-employed and work will begin today from end to end of the big system. An order has been placed for 1500 pressed steel cars. Twenty-five new locomotives for the mountain divisions have been ordered from the Baldwin works. Nearly \$1,000,000 worth of railroad ties are being assembled at the eastern terminals at Kansas City and Omaha for the double tracks which will be laid as soon as the grading is finished.

The President's Message.

The important features of the President's message to Congress are printed on another page of this paper in such form that they can be easily read and digested. The document is one that should be read by everyone. It does not contain any very startling recommendations but is reasonably conservative. Although the President clearly signifies his intention of following up the railroad and trust investigations he uses no bold language on these subjects and popular confidence is not further disturbed. The need of suitable currency legislation is strongly emphasized, but the President does not bind himself to any one method of obtaining suitable relief.

Taft matters do not play a prominent part in the message, being dismissed with the mere suggestion that the present is no time to agitate such matters. The army and navy are commended and further financial support of these important bodies is urged.

Currency Reform.

Congress has now got to work, and nearly every member has gone to Washington with a currency reform bill in his grip. That some kind of reform measure is needed goes without saying. The rigidity of our currency system is an old story. The need of more elasticity has been the cry for a long time. It is well known that the supply does not regulate itself according to the demand. The amount of government notes or greenbacks is unvarying. The larger part of the monetary circulation consists of gold and silver coin and certificates, and about one-fifth in national bank notes based on deposited government bonds. It has been proposed to secure a degree of elasticity responding to the demands of trade by means of a bank currency based on assets instead of bonds, the security for such issues being the assets of the banks and their issue being regulated by taxation sufficiently high to compel their retirement when the emergency has passed. Such a plan finds both strong advocates and equally strong opponents. The opposition claims not only that such a currency would be less secure than the bond currency, but that there would be danger of its being manipulated by the banks for their own profit. In the face of an already redundant currency, they say, a dollar declining in value as measured by the gold standard, and mounting interest rates and commodity prices, it would be folly to open the door to further currency inflation.

But whatever the contentions of the theorists and however well based they may be, the fact remains that of late there has been a currency famine and a very real need of a large supply. The supply has been eked out to some extent by the device of checks payable only through the clearing house, these forming in effect an emergency asset currency. That there is currency enough in existence in the country, or at least that there is a larger amount of it than ever, is shown by a statement issued by the loan and currency of the treasury department. This gives the general stock of money in the United States on November 1 at \$3,148,776,911, which, estimating the population at 86,517,000, is a per capita circulation of \$36.23. This is the largest on record, and is 15 cents more than the per capita of a year previous. It is also larger by far than the per capita circulation of any European country, except France, which has nearly \$40. To judge, however, from recent conditions and the scarcity of currency, it would be thought that the circulation had suddenly shrunk to small dimensions. The fact is that the per capita circulation has been steadily increasing in the United States for many years, and this fact together with the other that the circulation exceeds that of most European countries is urged by the opponents of an asset currency.

The point made by a Boston banker, that what we need is not more currency so much as more credit, is well taken. It is credit that has suffered of late. From various causes, as the over-extension of enterprises, excessive speculation, etc., credit has collapsed, extensive liquidation has taken place and timid depositors have rushed to get and hoard their money. This will work itself out in time and is now on a fair way toward improvement. Meanwhile, currency reform or no, currency reform, some of the banks have been driven to resort to a plan which in effect supplies an emergency currency not provided by law. Everybody knows that in ordinary business transactions checks are used far more than currency in making payments, that is, orders on banks for the payment of money on deposit to the credit of the maker of the check. In the present dearth of cash banks in Chicago, Pittsburg and several other cities have met the emergency partly by the issuance of cashiers' checks and partly by the extension of the use of clearing house certificates.

These checks, when bearing the words "payable through the clearing house only," have the character of non-convertible paper; that is, the holders cannot demand cash, but can deposit their checks to the credit of their accounts as the equivalent of cash. These checks have been freely accepted in payment of large and small amounts, as everybody understood that the banks were sound and that the only trouble was the scarcity of currency. On the Pacific coast a plan has been made whereby the banks may take out a special form of clearing house certificate for use as emergency circulation. It all goes to show the need of wise legislation by Congress to enable the banks to meet such a situation as has arisen.

The bids for the \$30,000,000 of Panama canal bonds were opened Saturday evening in the treasury department. There were more than 3000 bids, and the loan was many times oversubscribed. It is certain that if the loan had been as large as \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 it could have been floated easily on the proposals received. The bids came from every corner of the country and represented national banking corporations, trust companies, savings banks and other financial institutions, as well as many individuals.

New York World says after a poll of the Republican members of Congress as to whether President Roosevelt will be the party's nominee that 22 report yes, 28 no, and 85 non-committal.

Weather Bulletin.Copyrighted 1907, by W. T. Foster.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1907.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent Dec. 7 to 11, with wave 6 to 10, cool wave 9 to 13. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about Dec. 14, cross Pacific slope by close of Dec. 15, great central valley 16 to 18, eastern states 19. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 14, great central valleys 16, eastern states 18. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about Dec. 17, great central valleys 19, eastern states 21.

This disturbance will not bring as high temperatures as the preceding disturbance did, but the cool wave following it will go to much lower temperatures than the cool wave preceding, therefore you may prepare for a biting cold wave that will cross meridian 90 not far from Dec. 19. About that time the storm, particularly in northern sections, will assume the blizzard form. The cold will be sufficient in northern sections to form at least a few inches of ice and this will raise a query with ice packers whether to attempt harvesting ice or wait till later. That query illustrates the value of good long-range forecasts. Prepare for real winter and severe weather last half of December.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented to James E. Martin for the owner, Aaron Parmenter, the upper apartment over No. 171 Thoms Street.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the owner, Herbert L. Williams, the unfurnished cottage, No. 2 Whitwell Avenue, to S. D. Hauser.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Peter Faerber to Messrs. George E. Vernon & Co., a store No. 88 John street opposite their main store, and to be used as supplemental thereto.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Thomas Kerlus a stable and some 2,750 square feet of land on Brinley street, to Miss Abby C. Hazard, Emma Hazard and Rex Hazard.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold to Mrs. Mary M. Emery of Cincinnati, Dr. Charles W. Needham's villa, barns, steward's cottage, and some 18 acres of land at the opposite side of Honeyman Hill from Mrs. Emery's own estate. Next summer the Needham villa will, in all probability, be occupied as it has been for the last 2 years, by Mr. W. J. Lovelock, Mr. Emery's private secretary, and Mrs. Emery will, as usual, occupy "Mariemont" her own residence on the northern side of the road.

The city collector of Providence, Albert A. Baker, Council Clerk Daniel F. Hayden and several other members of the city government of that city, were "under fire" Thursday in the office of Gov. Guild of Massachusetts, when a crazy man began shooting promiscuously into the assembly there present. He wounded two or three persons but the Providence delegation escaped unharmful. They were present to invite Gov. Guild to attend a City Council banquet in Providence on December 23.

Loss of Quarter of a Million.

Boston, Dec. 6.—A fire which broke out last night in the Boston and Maine railroad repair shops in East Cambridge swept the entire group of buildings, which include a machine shop, paint shop, boiler shop and roundhouse, consuming much valuable machinery and 15 locomotives, causing a loss of over \$250,000. During the progress of the fire the horses of engine 31 ran away and killed a spectator at the fire, Augustus W. King. Two firemen were badly injured by the falling of steel girders.

Blame For Explosion Not Placed.

Brunswick, Me., Dec. 6.—Without fixing the responsibility for the accident by which the Maine Central railroad station was wrecked last Sunday and two persons killed and several others injured by the explosion of a hot water heater, the coroner's jury completed its deliberations. The verdict says simply that W. B. Woodward and W. W. Harris "came to their deaths by having their skulls crushed by an explosion of the hot water heater in the basement of the Maine Central station."

A Youth's Deliberate Suicide.

Rochester, N. H., Dec. 6.—Coral Chick, aged 20, committed suicide while cutting at the home of Miss Abbie Cotter, aged 35, with whom he had been keeping company. Miss Cotter says that Chick entered the house, carrying a shotgun, and announced that he was tired of living. He then laid down on a couch, held the muzzle of the shotgun to his forehead and pulled the trigger, blowing off the top of his head.

Shot Wife and Killed Self.

Boston, Dec. 6.—Joseph Garrigian, aged 27 years, an Armenian, shot his wife, Della, aged 20 years, last night, and, returning to his room, committed suicide by shooting. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel of long standing and which had separated the husband and wife two years ago. The woman's wound is not considered fatal.

Hotel and Cottages Burned.

Rehoboth, Me., Dec. 6.—The Northport camp grounds, in which more than a score of summer cottages are located, was threatened with destruction early today by a fire which started in the Ocean house. This hotel, valued at \$10,000, was destroyed and the flames swept on toward a number of cottages nearby. The total loss is about \$15,000.

Boston to Have New Theatre.

Boston, Dec. 6.—Plans for a projected theatre to be erected on Park square, to be built of steel and granite and to cost about \$300,000, have been filed with the building commissioner of the city. The new theatre will be built for Winthrop Ames of Boston and will seat 1100 people.

Washington Matters.

Senator Foraker's Announcement that he is to be a Candidate for the Presidency Created a Sensation the Past Week—Man Without a Party—President Amador in Washington the Past Week—Notes.

Senator Foraker has furnished the political situation of the week by his announcement that he is not a candidate to succeed himself as Senator, but is a candidate for the Presidency. Opinion is divided as to the motive which prompted this cause. Very few people believe that Mr. Foraker is so blind to the facts as to imagine that he can be elected President. His persistent opposition to President Roosevelt would of itself be enough to prevent his being made the leader of the Republican party, even if he had the support of his State, which he has not. It was supposed that he would make a desperate fight for the Senatorship, which is the only fight he might have won. His declaration that he will not make the fight for the Senate leaves but one of two possible explanations of his course. He appreciates that he is utterly defeated, cannot even be re-elected to the Senate and is determined to do Taft all the harm he can as he goes down, and this is the explanation favored by the Taft people, or else, he appreciates he cannot be re-elected to the Senate and has determined to take a gambler's chance and risk what little political prestige he has left in one throw of the dice for the Presidency.

A curious instance of a man without a party is presented by the case of the Hon. Peter Porter, Republican member of Congress from the 34th district of New York. Mr. Porter, it will be recalled, entered the race against J. W. Wadsworth last fall, taking advantage of the intense opposition which Mr. Wadsworth had aroused by his antagonism of President Roosevelt and his nearly successful efforts to emasculate the Meat Inspection law. Mr. Wadsworth, who is the largest property owner in his district and who has a great many tenant farmers on his estate, succeeded in controlling the regular district convention. Mr. Porter was nominated by a separate convention as an "Independent Republican," and he also received the endorsement of the Democratic convention, the Democrats of that district having never been able to elect a Democratic Congressman and being only too glad to defeat Wadsworth. Mr. Porter polled 25,000 votes, 6,000 more than the normal Democratic vote of the district and he claims received a very large majority of the votes cast. As he had been a life-long Republican the Democrats were not anxious to turn out and vote for him.

Coming to Washington, Mr. Porter finds himself on the official list of Congress described as a Democrat. This he resents, as not only has he always been a Republican but he entered the lists against Wadsworth at the instance and with the encouragement of President Roosevelt. Col. "Pete" Hepburn, member of Congress from the 8th district of Iowa, chairman of the Republican caucus and as such with authority to say who is and who is not a Republican. Mr. Wadsworth was one of the wheel horses of the machine in the House, always "voted right" where special interests were affected, which means that he voted as Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dabzell and Mr. Hepburn told him to, rather than as President Roosevelt asked him to, and the Colonel and his colleagues resent the loss of such a docile and amenable statesman.

Moreover, back in 1890 an important "Independent Republican" had the audacity to enter the lists against Col. "Pete" in the 8th Iowa district. Col. Hepburn laughed him to scorn during the campaign but when the votes were counted it was found that the Colonel had fallen outside the benches and for six long, weary years he strove unavailingly to get back to Congress.

What Mr. Porter's fate in this Congress will be cannot be foretold with accuracy, but that there will be a determined effort to prevent his accomplishing anything for the benefit of his constituents and so promoting his own reelection seems obvious.

President Amador, of Panama, the newest republic in the world, is in Washington this week and on Friday evening was entertained, with Mrs. Amador, by President and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner, attending afterwards the reception at the White House in honor of Admiral Evans. When asked for his opinion about the completion of the Panama canal, he declared to commit himself to any special time, saying that was a matter for the engineers to settle, but he expressed decided belief in the benefit of the canal to the country when it was completed, and a sincere hope that the countries which are sister republics of Panama will get together in lasting peace, for the good of progress.

There is a growing realization of the fact that the West is far from being as it believes him to be a man of the same ideas and aims as President Roosevelt. Politicians and Representatives as well as Senators are arriving in great numbers for the coming session and the standing of the various States is not difficult to obtain. "Kansas is for Taft," says Victor Munick, Representative of the Seventh Kansas district. "Of course he does not evoke that stirring enthusiasm that the mere mention of President Roosevelt's name does, but we are for him to a man. We know, beyond a doubt, that when President Roosevelt said he would not again be a candidate for the Presidency he meant every word of it." And this seems to be the attitude of the West generally, as voiced by those statesmen and politicians who are now in Washington, ready for the opening of Congress.

Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Willard, U. S. A., has assumed the rank of Colonel through the retirement of an officer above him. Colonel Willard is the officer in charge of the Narragansett Bay District of the Engineer Department.

Killed by Corrosive Sublimite.

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 6.—Robert H. Buchanan, aged 38, died last evening as the result of taking a dose of corrosive sublimate a week ago. Buchanan had suffered from melancholia, but it was denied that he took the poison with suicidal intent. He was a prominent jeweler of this city.

Miss Bradley is Freed.

Charles Not Guilty of Murder of Form r Senator Brown
Washington, Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of Miss Annie M. Bradley, charged with the murder of former United States Senator Arthur Brown of Utah at a local hotel on Dec. 8 last, brought in a verdict of not guilty. A demonstration of applause followed the announcement of the verdict.

Mrs. Bradley was immediately discharged from custody and left the courtroom. She will leave in a few days to join her sister at Goldfield, Nev.

Throughout its deliberations the jury stood at 11 to 1 for acquittal until the final ballot, when the lone juror, who was holding out for some form of punishment, gave in and the verdict of acquittal was agreed on.

Steady Drain Caused Suspension.

Kansas City, Dec. 6.—The National Bank of Commerce, the second financial institution in importance in Kansas City, announced its suspension instead of opening yesterday after a steady run of six weeks, during which the bank paid off \$10,000,000 of its deposits, reduced its loans \$3,500,000, cut down its cash resources \$11,750,000 and sold \$2,000,000 of high grade bonds in an effort to meet the demands upon it. The comptroller of the currency appointed James T. Bradley, national bank examiner, as temporary receiver of the bank, and he at once took charge.

Death of Sugar King.

New York, Dec. 6.—Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining company, died at his country home, Merrilvale stock farm, at Commuck, L. I., of heart failure, following an attack of acute indigestion experienced on Thanksgiving day. He was the son of the late Frederick Christian Havemeyer, who, with his father, was the pioneer in sugar refining in this country. He was born in 1847 in this city, where his father and grandfather amassed a fortune.

Real Sea Officers as Admirals.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Promotion in the navy based entirely upon fitness instead of by mere seniority, as at present, is demanded by Rear Admiral Brownson, chief of the bureau of navigation, in his annual report. He says that admirals should be selected from among captains who are essentially sea officers. Ability in other directions should not be considered.

Receivers For Jamestown.

Norfolk, Dec. 5.—Following an all-day hearing in the United States circuit court, Judge Waddill decided to place the Jamestown Exposition company in the hands of receivers. It is understood that the court will name three receivers, one to represent the stockholders, one to represent bondholders and the government, and a third to represent general creditors.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

DECEMBER	1907.	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	High water	Low water
7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
10	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
11	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
13	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
14	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
15	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
22	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
23	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
24	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
25	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5
26	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
27	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
30	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.**For Sale, Superior House.**

On East Road, Middletown, R. I.: On the Trolley line. With all modern accommodations, heating and plumbing. Also acre Stable and 1-1/2 acres of land. Easy distance from Newport, one of the most beautiful houses in Middletown. Apply to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Deaths.

In this city, Nov. 30, Mrs. Lillian I. Street, daughter of Wm. H. and Elmira Coffin. In this city, 6th inst., at his residence, 10 Kingsley street, William A. Van Hook, of the late Guy and Sarah Aylone, aged 31 years. On December 6th, at her residence, 11 Catherine street, Margaret L. Robinson, in her 70th year of age. In Tiverton, 29th inst., Dennis Kelly. In Tiverton, 2d inst., Mrs. Pearce G. Gray, in her 70th year. In Little Compton, 4th inst., Alanson W. Peckham, in his 78th year.

Wanted—Old Pictures, Furniture, etc.

I pay largest cash prices for old pictures, old furniture, china, etc. Address Box 1, 11-12m
MERCURY OFFICE.

CARTER'S**LITTLE****LIVER****PILLS.****CURE****SICK****HEAD****ACHE**

Sick headache and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, etc. While the most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally effective in all cases of biliousness and prevent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

Acidity would be a great price for these pills, but their chief value is in their ability to cure the biliousness and prevent this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

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GAVE NO WARNING

Insane Man Responsible For Tragedy at State House

TWO LABOR LEADERS SHOT

One of Them Received Two Bullets Which Passed Completely Through His Head—Affair Occurred in Ante-Room of the Governor's Office

Boston, Dec. 6.—An insane man walked into the ante-room of the executive chamber of the state house yesterday afternoon and finding Governor Guild's door closed, turned on three prominent labor leaders and fired three shots at them, probably fatally wounding Edward Cohen of Lynn, president of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor; seriously wounding Dennis D. Driscoll of Boston, secretary of the same board, and injuring with the muzzle of his revolver Arthur M. Huddell of Boston, former president of the Central Labor union of this city.

The insane man was John A. Steele of Everett, who was released last month from the Danvers insane asylum. He was overpowered by Private Secretary Groves and J. H. Whitney, chief of the state police.

The three labor leaders went to the state house to meet the governor by appointment in regard to a pardon for A. M. Kennedy of Salem, who was serving a sentence in the Essex house of correction. They were asked to wait in one of the ante-rooms for a few moments. All three were standing beside a long table, while at the further end of the room Private Secretary Groves was dictating a letter to the executive stenographer.

Suddenly Steele appeared at the door of the room from the hallway of the state house, walked by the doorkeeper, past Messenger Reed and then glanced toward Governor Guild's door, which was about 20 feet away. The door was closed.

Steele turned around and, drawing a revolver, fired at Cohen, who was about six feet away. Cohen's back was turned and the bullet struck the back of his head, passed directly through and, coming out at the forehead, drove a great splash of blood on the opposite wall. The wounded man turned only to receive another bullet in the head, which also passed completely through.

Steele then swung around and fired at Driscoll, again aiming at the head, but the bullet went a trifle wild, although inflicting a severe scalp wound. Driscoll also sank unconscious to the floor beside Cohen. Huddell, in attempting to close on the man, was struck on the cheek by the muzzle of the revolver and knocked down by the blow, but Steele made no attempt to fire again.

By this time Groves had leaped over a table and had grappled with Steele, and almost at the same moment, Chief Whitney, who had been summoned to the Kennedy hearing, came through the door and rushed to the assistance of Groves.

Huddell also jumped up and wrestled the revolver away, while one of the messengers dashed into the governor's office and said: "They are murdering people in the lobby." The governor instantly went into the lobby, where he found Steele in the grasp of Whitney, Groves and Huddell. The governor also seized Steele and the four men pushed him into one of the sofas. Word was immediately sent for assistance to the office of the state police in the basement of the building and a force of officers quickly reached the scene and handcuffed Steele. In the meantime Guild had knelt by Cohen's side and was wiping his face with handkerchiefs and towels.

A call was sent throughout the state house for medical assistance and Dr. Cogg, chairman of the state board of insanity, was the first to reach the executive department. He immediately recognized Steele, having had him under observation for more than five years in various state institutions.

In the meantime Steele had been taken to the office of the state police and subsequently sent under strong guard to the Tombs, a stone's throw away.

Several of the state officials said after the shooting that Steele was a well known character to the board of insanity, and that he had an illusion that he was not getting his rights, for which he held the governor responsible. From the fact that Steele found the governor's door closed many of the attendants at the state house believed that the man's object in seeking the executive apartment was to interview the governor and endeavor to obtain a redress of his supposed wrongs.

Steele is 37 years old and served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war. He was released from the Danvers insane asylum Nov. 13 last upon solicitation of his mother, the institution's officials believing that he had shown almost positive signs of recovery.

John A. Steele, hounded to Captain Proctor and State Officer Pedrick, was taken back to Danvers yesterday afternoon. The prisoner arrived at Danvers shortly after 6 o'clock and was immediately confined in a padded cell with guards to watch his movements. During the time of transit from this city to the Danvers asylum he did not allude to the shooting, and had little or no conversation with the police.

Probably Fatally Struck

Holyoke, Mass., Dec. 6.—Because he annihilated Nicholas Carago, an Italian, on the street in South Holyoke, Arthur Antonino, a Frenchman, was strangled and probably fatally injured. Carago was arrested, charged with the crime. Both are young men. Surgeons express the opinion that the wound will prove fatal.

NEW ERA OF PROSPERITY

Harriman Says We Are in Rebound of Depression to Stay

New York, Dec. 5.—That the country already is beginning to recover from the severe shock received in the recent panic is the opinion of E. H. Harriman, as expressed in an interview published here. "We are in the rebound from the depression and we are in to stay," Harriman said. "There are indications everywhere that confidence is being restored," he added.

"The country is too big and the people too sensible to allow the acts of a few men to shake their faith in the integrity of our great financiers and business men as a whole. Naturally there was a scare at first, but when the people saw that there were rotten spots only here and there they quickly recovered from their fright. The dawn of a new era of prosperity is here. The overstrain on cash is being relieved and credit is once more being allowed to perform its normal work."

"But we must not expect at once to see every line of commercial business as active as it has been during the past two years. Perhaps it is better for the country that it should not be so. We have a presidential campaign in front of us. It is only natural that we should feel our way cautiously for some time. When I say cautiously, however, I do not mean hesitatingly, but rather conservatively."

Tragedy Prompted by Jealousy

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 3.—Fifteen-year-old Agnes Berube lay on a white cot at the Lowell hospital, while Charles McGulgan, her sweetheart, was being arraigned on a charge of attempting to kill his child-fiancee with a revolver Sunday night. It is believed that jealousy prompted McGulgan. McGulgan is in the Lowell jail, held for the grand jury under \$3000. He is undersized and insignificant in appearance, not weighing over 100 pounds. He gave his age to the police as 22.

Boston Loses Noted Preacher

Boston, Dec. 5.—Rev. Albert H. Plumb, for more than 50 years one of the foremost Boston pastors and prominent in many local religious societies, died at his home here last evening at the age of 78. He was born in Gowanda, N. Y., in 1829. He was first settled over the Walnut Street church at Chelsea, where he was pastor for a period of 13 years. His second and only other pastorate was over the Walnut Avenue church in Roxbury, where he served for 35 years.

Murder and Suicide

Providence, Dec. 4.—Mrs. James O. Fillmore is dead and her husband is also dead, having committed suicide after shooting his wife and murdering assaulting George W. Robblee, a grocer. The tragedy was enacted at the Fillmore home. Mrs. Fillmore received a bullet wound in the abdomen. Domestic troubles are said to have furnished the cause for the suicide and murder.

Thaw's Trial Postponed

New York, Dec. 3.—The second trial of Harry K. Thaw on the charge of killing Stanford White was yesterday postponed until Jan. 6. The court ordered that a special panel of 250 laymen be summoned for the selection of the jury.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS

Title to the Island of Campobello, opposite Eastport, Me., has passed to a summer resort corporation composed entirely of New York men.

All the buildings on the large stock farm owned by Adam Phinns at Hopkinton, Mass., were burned. The loss is upwards of \$10,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Albert Jeannette, aged 20, was instantly killed in the Chemical Paper company mills at Holyoke, Mass., by being caught between a belt and pulley of a paper-making machine.

Frank P. Tyler, president of the Southern New England Telephone company, died at New Haven. Death was caused by a stroke of apoplexy.

Former Mayor J. H. Hollister, 76, died at his home in Rutland, Vt., of paralysis. He had served in the legislature.

The C. H. Hutchinson foundry and machine plant at Manchester, N. H., was sold at auction. The land, including the buildings, brought \$23,642.57.

Jailer Babcock of Tolland county, Conn., has ordered all bread brought to prisoners to be inspected. He caught a woman smuggling a pint bottle of whisky into the jail in a loaf.

While skating near West Rockport, Me., Dennis Jones, aged 16, went through thin ice and was drowned.

The inmates of the Home for Aged Women at Portsmouth, N. H., had a narrow escape from death or injury when a boiler in the basement exploded. It is feared the effects of the shock on some of the oldest of the women may prove serious.

Steamer Struck on Ledges

Lunenburg, N. S., Dec. 3.—During a blinding snowstorm, steamship Mount Temple, bound from Antwerp to St. John, with 100 passengers, struck off Cape Iron Hamd ledges, 15 miles south of Lunenburg, and may be a total loss. The passengers were transferred on small steamers and tugs to Bellefleur and all hands were safely landed.

Old Lawyer Passes On

Banger, Me., Dec. 4.—Albert W. Paine, the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, died at his home here last night, aged 95 years. He had been in good health up to within a few weeks and attended regularly to his office practice, having within a month appeared in court here. He was born in Winslow, Me., Aug. 16, 1812.

Emmer Ryan Is Acquitted

Dover, N. H., Dec. 5.—After being out for nearly four hours, the jury in the case of Emmer E. Ryan, charged with being an accessory before the fact to the death of Miss Katherine Ryan in this city on Aug. 22 last, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The court ordered a second count against Ryan not pressed and he was discharged.

MODIFY THE LAW

The President Would Permit Honest Combination

ASKS ELASTIC CURRENCY

Income and Inheritance Taxes Favored and Conservation of National Resources Urged—Campaign Expenses From Federal Funds—Other Points in Message to Congress

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt in his message to congress says that in view of our great resources, industrial ability and sound business conditions, the hoarding of money, which was the immediate cause of the financial stringency, was foolish. He strongly urges early action to provide an elastic emergency currency based on effective guaranty and carrying a heavy tax to insure its retirement when demand for it falls off.

The war against "successful dishonesty" will be continued, though every effort to minimize the distress caused to the innocent by the punishment of the guilty will be taken. The need of federal control of railroads and corporations doing an interstate business is again stated. To accomplish this no extension of federal power is necessary, but rather an extension of federal activity. It is the opinion of the president that the interstate commerce commission should be authorized to pass on future issue of railroad stock and to make physical examinations.

The Sherman law should be modified to permit honest combinations, as it is futile and unwise to seek to stop business or labor from concentrating their efforts. He thinks a federal charter or license would be a benefit to well-managed railroads or businesses.

In regard to the tariff he stands for the protective system, but thinks many of the schedules might well be changed, though not in a presidential year.

Some kind of an income and inheritance tax that would meet the objections of the supreme court are advocated. The president says that the law will be enforced against rich and poor alike, but points out the difficulty in securing juries that will send the big offenders to jail. There is, he suggests, too much sentimentality and technicality in our courts. There is some warrant, he thinks, for resentment against the indiscriminate use of the injunction and he asks congress to provide against future abuses.

If the employers' liability law is declared constitutional an extension is proposed, to provide for the automatic payment of damages by employers to injured employees. A board for the compulsory investigation of industrial disputes, an extension of the eight-hour law and stricter child labor laws are urged.

The creation of national highways from our great rivers by federal aid is proposed, also an enlargement of the irrigation projects and the beginning by the federal government of the drainage of swamp lands, especially in the south. Conservation of the natural resources, the keeping in control of the government of the coal, oil and gas lands, the purchase of the Appalachian and White mountain districts for national forests and the regulation of the public grazing ranges is advocated. Finally the removal of the duty on wood products, especially pulp wood, is proposed.

The 8-foot level for the Panama canal is said to be justified by investigation and the present method of construction, rather than the contract system, is held to be best.

The postal savings bank plan and the extension of the parcel post to rural routes are favored.

A federal fund for the payment of the campaign expenses of the great political parties and the limiting of the amount any one person can contribute, together with full publicity, is the president's solution of that problem.

The failure of The Hague conference even to discuss the limitation of armaments leads the president to favor four ratifications instead of one for the coming year. Until our battle fleet is much larger he would not have it split into detachments, but would keep it together and have it alternate between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Better pay for re-enlistments and greater opportunities for advancement are proposed as measures to make the army more popular.

Congress is asked to provide for the return of the balance of the indemnity given by China as a result of the Boxer outrages in 1901.

In event of continued friction in the island we must save Cuba from herself, says the president.

Congress is urged to provide for the acceptance of the invitation for the United States to take part in an exhibition to be held in Tokyo, Japan, in 1912.

Morish Masiere Lose Hair

Tangier, Dec. 4.—Mountain, tribes captured a large caravan, consisting of the harems of the ministers of Abd-el-Kader, the Sultan, on the road to Rabat, killing the entire escort. They transferred the women to their own harems and divided the extensive treasure they captured.

Gentle Ship Nebraska's Good Time

Washington, Dec. 4.—Battleship Nebraska, which has just finished her final acceptance trial on Puget sound, made 18.88 knots under forced draft for four hours. The Nebraska's contract speed called for 18 knots.

Diphtheria in State Insulation

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 5.—A diphtheria epidemic threatens the inmates and employees at the state hospital at Tewksbury. Ten of the attendants in the hospital ward of the institution are suffering from the disease. Every effort is being made to stay the spread of the disease, but so far the situation is serious.

KNOX IN THE FIELD

Presidential Boom Is Formally Launched by Pennsylvanians

TIME TO RECOGNIZE STATE

Senator Has Endorsement of Entire Delegation in Congress—Willing to Stand Upon His Record in Connection With Nation's Great Policies

Washington, Dec. 5.—The boom of Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania for the presidency was formally launched at a notable banquet in this city last night, when the Pennsylvania Republican congressional delegation placed itself squarely on record for Knox as President Roosevelt's successor.

The occasion was a dinner given by former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania to the Pennsylvania delegation in congress. Knox's candidacy was hailed most enthusiastically by his colleagues in congress.

Representative Burke of Pittsburg was the first speaker and his remarks evoked frequent applause. Burke reviewed Knox's public career and pointed out how intimately he was identified with and responsible for the success of many of the great policies that have aided in making the administration of President Roosevelt notable. He also read extracts from letters written by the president, warmly commending Knox for the part he played in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws.

At the conclusion of Burke's speech, Representative Ditzell made a motion that it be adopted as the sense of the entire delegation, which was carried with cheers.

Representative Moore was telegenster and 24 of the 25 Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation were present. Moore briefly told of Pennsylvania's claims upon the coming presidential nomination and of the support forward as her candidate. Moore then called upon Burke.

Governor Stuart and Lieutenant Governor Murphy followed with enthusiastic endorsement of Knox, declaring that the time had come for the banner Republican state of the Union to demand the proper recognition of her services by the nomination of Knox for the presidency.

When Senator Knox arose to respond the warmth of his reception attested the earnestness of Pennsylvanians in their intention to urge his nomination and what he said impressed every listener. Knox's declaration that the suggestion of his candidacy must rest upon his public record and the wishes of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, was heartily applauded.

Gains for No-License

Boston, Dec. 4.—The collective result of the municipal elections held in 13 of the 33 cities in Massachusetts, yesterday shows a very considerable gain in the total of the no-license column, and while changes were made in the liquor policy of two cities, one offset the other.

Warner, Gits Twenty Years

New York, Dec. 4.—Frank H. Warner, formerly a merchant, who shot and killed Esther C. Norling, whom he had previously employed as stenographer, and who then killed John C. Wilson, was sentenced to state prison for a term of not less than 20 years.

UNTOLD MISERY FOR THREE YEARS

Baby Nearly Covered with Eczema—Worst Case Doctors Ever Saw—Scalp in Dreadful Condition—Tried Many Kinds of Patent Medicines but Could Get No Relief.

PERFECT, PERMANENT CURE BY CUTICURA

"My son, who is now twenty-two years of age, when he was four months old began to have eczema on his face, spreading quite rapidly until he was nearly covered. We had all the doctors around us and some from larger places, but no one helped him a particle. The eczema was something terrible; and the doctors said it was the worst case they ever saw. At times his whole body and face were covered, all but his feet. I had to bandage his hands and arms; his scalp was just dreadful. I used many kinds of patent medicines before trying the Cuticura Remedies, but all to no avail. A friend teased me to try Cuticura. At last I consented, when my boy was three years and four months old, having had eczema all that time and suffering untold misery. I began to use all three of the Cuticura Remedies, the Cuticura Soap helped as well as the Ointment. He was better in two months; in six months he was well, but I gave him the Cuticura Resolvent one year—using twelve bottles. I think—and always used the Cuticura Soap for bathing, and do now a good deal. He was four years old before he was well, and his skin became perfectly fair when cured. Mrs. R. L. Risley, Pleasant, N. H., Oct. 24, 1905."

BARBER'S ITCH

Cured in One Month by Cuticura

"Last winter I suffered great pain and agony with barber's itch. I tried skin specialists and all kinds of remedies, but they did no good. One day I saw a Cuticura advertisement and bought a single set of Cuticura Remedies, and the results were great. In one month I was cured. M. H. Berg, 1301 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., Jan. 30, 1906."

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One cannot push to the front ranks of financial success unless he starts in the right direction. Habit is powerful, and once you begin to save money, you'll find it easier to make regular, substantial deposits. Why not open an account with us now? It will earn

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A CHOICE SELECTION AT POPULAR PRICES.
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Everything in MILLINERY found here.

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With an ALCOHOL Lamp you must fill the lamp, adjust the wick, strike a match, and be very careful not to spill alcohol on the table top.

With ELECTRICITY you insert the plug and turn the switch. When this is done you can devote all your attention to the recipe.

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You can find anything you want in our assortment of
ISOUVENIR POSTAL CARDS.
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NICE STATIONERY
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The most modern and up to date house in the City.
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SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.
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OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR
Under entirely new management.
Newly furnished—comfortable—modern.
W. L. WISE, Prop'r.
Furnished Cottages
TO LET AT
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W. L. WISE, Prop'r.
Local Station Agent.

How to be Happy Though Married.

A Chicago wife who just celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of a happy marriage gives the following advice as the way to do it:

"If you want to have a happy married life," says an expert, "and, of course, that's what each woman wants, first of all. Now let me point out your errors, young women, just a bit. Of the sixty years of wisdom I've in store, don't think a stock of knowledge will increase his love for you. Of twenty he'll get tired a little bit; of thirty he'll get bored; of forty he'll get fed up; of fifty he'll get fed up; of sixty he'll get fed up; of seventy he'll get fed up; of eighty he'll get fed up; of ninety he'll get fed up; of a hundred he'll get fed up."

"Don't try for a career to make his name a famous one. And cause the world to stare in awed surprise. To advertise that you're the senior partner in the firm won't make you sweeter in your husband's eyes. Don't join the women's clubs and take a part in politics. So much will say, 'Your wife, Smith, made a hit.' He won't be built up happy, as contented and as proud. As if he gets good grub and thinks he's fit."

"Don't go against the grain of human nature when it's true. If you marry, girls, to have a happy life, no man may be a hero, as some hold, to this end. But each man expects to be one to his wife. It isn't all your beauty and your talents that will charm him. He won't come home soon just to hear you whine. So after you have got him, if you want to hold him fast, just feed him well and make him think he's fit."

The Reconciliation.

"Mrs. Northwick will be in in a few minutes, sir," said the maid at the door.

"Will wait, then," I answered, going in. I never remembered Muriel as Mrs. Northwick, and I smiled as I walked down the passage. I went in to the drawing room and then I started. It was certainly very awkward, for I had quarreled with Eva.

"How do you do?" I said, conventionally, and put out my hand.

"How do you do?" Eva responded, ignoring it.

I suppose I flushed, but anyhow she smiled. I walked over to the mantle piece feeling awkward. "I wonder how long Muriel will be," I speculated, leaning back. Eva moved ostentatiously. I suppose I did not act as a fairly effective fire-siren.

"I'm so sorry," I apologized easily. But I was young enough and foolish enough to feel spitefully glad; at least I would touch her somewhere. Eva picked up a volume of verses and opened it at random. At last I couldn't stand it any longer, so I went to her and closed the little book. "Eva," I said, "can you tell me one line of all those you've read or what any one poem was about?"

She laid back. "What an extraordinary man you are, Mr. Taylor," she observed.

"Can you?" I persisted.

"I could," she began.

"But,"

"I don't think you'd understand. Browning requires a special education."

"No—only a broken heart," I said, seriously.

"It's the first sign!" she ejaculated, laughing.

"Oh, what?" I inquired feeling subdued.

"The first sign of poetry I've ever seen in you."

"Every love story's a poem—only some are anathema and some—"

"Go on," she said.

"Some are digests," I concluded.

"And yours?" she asked, her eyes on my face.

"A digest,"

"Why write it, then?" she queried.

"Why not start again?"

"I wish I could," I said, "but it's not I who am writing it. It's being written for me."

"It sounds very incapable—"

"To be a victim of circumstances?"

"No, to allow a woman—"

"Allow?" I echoed, "love always allows."

"That's the worst of it. If I didn't love so much, I believe I could finish the story myself."

"How?"

"I should insist. I would storm, I would bother, I would plague her till she gave in. I would be rough, tyrannical—brutal, even, but I'd never let her escape me."

"We shouldn't recognize you like that, Mr. Taylor," exclaimed Eva, with a smile.

"There was a little pause. 'If I could finish the story,' I began, 'I would go to my author and say, 'the man you've chosen for your hero is a weak man, he'll never be heroic in grief—and that's the part you've cast him for—he'll only be a little—comical. The story—the poem will be a failure, it will be lachrymose, and the covers will come together at the end with wailing laughter, and the little book will never be opened again. If you're any good, give him an easier part to play, make him subsidiary—you've got a heroine—make him the medium through whom the beauty of her soul may shine. Make her the poem and let her take this man back, however often she offends or hurts her. It will be a grander poem. I would tell my author and a grander end, and the book would be closed with a sigh of envy. That's what I should say, Miss Joplin.'"

Eva looked up from the fire. "We'd all like to write our poems like that," she said, "but perhaps the author would not let your hero be so selfish."

"He isn't the hero," I cried, "there isn't one. There's only a heroine—a goddess."

"And she is sent to save him?" queried Eva.

"No, he is sent to show the sweetness of her nature."

"He is, in fact a—trial?"

"Yes, and one who must be borne."

I stared at Eva and suddenly she laughed. "What nonsense we're talking!" she said. "If ever I start to write my poem, as you call it, it shall be a very happy one."

"You have started."

"Oh, no!"

"Yes, it did start happily, but something went wrong, and you aren't writing it happily now."

"I'm quite happy," she declared definitely.

"You can't say a story's happy because the heroine may be—all the other characters count for something, and there's one in your poem who is—very miserable."

"One must have some relief," she said cruelly.

"Remember, Eva, that everything you write in that poem, once written, will last forever—never to be erased—never to be forgotten, and one bad line may mar your poem, Eva, and two lives."

"I wish Mrs. Northwick would come

in," she said, opening the Browning again.

"Does she know?" I asked.

"Know what?" inquired Eva, with exaggerated solicitude.

"That we've quarreled."

"I shouldn't think so," she answered, "why should she? It wouldn't interest her."

"Muriel happens to be rather fond of both of us—"

"And so—"

"Would like to see us happy."

"I expect she will," she went on lightly, "at least I shall be. I'm going away to-morrow, and I'm sure to have a good time."

"You know I didn't mean that—you know I love you, Eva, and you know I would never willingly annoy you in thought or deed."

"Never thought you would—willingly," she answered.

"You mean I'm so tactless?" I said bitterly.

"You are rather."

I heard Muriel's voice in the hall. "Eva," I exclaimed, "just in memory of any hour you spent with me in happiness, promise me one thing."

Eva heard Muriel, too, and sat farther back on the sofa. "Well?"

"Don't tell Muriel yet."

"I don't know what you mean—"

But she did know and she did what I asked. It was the awkwardness of it all that I counted on. Muriel's kind, but she would never guess that anything was wrong, and then—well, I suppose it's had taste, but she was always inclined to tease me. We sat and discussed every subject under the sun, and the Muriel looked at us intelligently.

"I stayed on as long as I could," she remarked irrelevantly.

"Why?" I asked the question purposefully, and I felt Eva's lightning glance upon me.

"To leave you two alone," said Muriel, laughing.

Eva colored. "How unnecessary!" she scoffed.

"You mean you always are," I supposed, went on Muriel. "I remember when Harry and I were—were silly, like you two, we used—"

"You're silly now—both of you," I remonstrated; "why, you've only been married two months."

"Not silly enough to have lovers' quarrels," she retorted, with a swift glance at me. "What's it all about?"

She looked at me and glanced at Eva. "What's it about Eva?" she repeated.

"We haven't quarreled," rejoined Eva, with hard eyes.

"I am glad," exclaimed Muriel, but I saw she wasn't taken in, you're both far too good sorts. Go and sit by her, Walter."

"You're talking like a grandmother," I said, smiling. But I changed my place and went and sat down very close to Eva.

"I'll tell you something if it wouldn't bore you," observed Muriel, "something I've never told a soul before. Harry and I quarreled once—for two whole days—there was nothing really to quarrel about, but it made us both very miserable, and it nearly—"

Muriel stopped and looked at the fire. "It nearly spoils our lives," she went on at last, with a catch in her voice. "It can never happen again. Love's too sacred to play with, and when one's got it, one must keep it; and pride and anger, its enemies, have got to go."

Muriel's eyes were moist.

"Will you promise me something, you two?" she asked suddenly. "Oh, I know I have no right to ask you—only that I'm happy, and you—"

She hesitated. "May I?"

"It was Eva who spoke. "Yes."

"You haven't quarreled?"

Eva shook her head.

"Then promise me to try—you're both too dear to lose each other—promise to weigh and sift every fancied quarrel which ever threatens you."

"I promise," said I, solemnly.

Muriel turned to Eva.

"I promise," she whispered, looking on the floor.

Muriel got up. "I sent the little maid out," she told us, "so I must get the tea myself. Please don't move either of you." She went out but I didn't obey her.

"Eva, we haven't quarreled," I said on my knees by her side.

And suddenly I saw that the reserve, the coldness—all the hardness I had left her eyes, while the gleaming drop upon my hand told me that our poem should have a happy ending after all. But Muriel was too quick getting the tea—A. G. Greenwood in London Opinion.

A Dog and His Name.

"There was a dog case which excited much attention in Berlin some years ago," said a former resident of that city. "A citizen complained to the authorities against a neighbor who, he said, to annoy him, gave his name to a mongrel cur. 'He calls my name,' he said, 'and when I turn around he laughs and says he was calling his dog.'"

"What's your name?" asked the magistrate.

"My name is Schulz."

"And do you call the dog Schulz?" he asked the other man.

"Yes, your honor, but I spell it with a T—Schultz."

"Call him without the T," commanded the magistrate, trying to look serious. The man did so, the dog came to him and so order to change the name or be fined followed."

"What made Brown marry that widow?"

"Did you ever drop a penny in a weighing machine and then find the thing won't work?"

"Yes."

"That's the reason."

"What do you mean?"

"Couldn't get a weigh."—Denver Post.

Wife (during the quarrel)—I don't believe you ever did a charitable act in your life.

Husband—I did one, at least, that I have lived to regret.

Wife—Indeed! What was it, pray?

Husband—I saved you from dying an old maid.—Illustrated Bits.

"Yes," said the young man, pensively.

"My dog I once had saved my life,"

"Tell me about it," said the young woman, with eager interest.

"I sold him for \$1," said the young man, "when I was nearly starving."—Tit-Bits.

"I am thinking of becoming a vegetarian."

"What kind?" asked Miss Cayenne.

"Are there two kinds?"

"Yes; those who don't like meat and those who can't afford it."—Washington Star.

CASTORIA.
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Be sure the Signature *Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE THREE.

Two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws today are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

Injunctions.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant, but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming one of prime importance, and unless the courts will deal with it in effective manner it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where state laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the supreme court.

The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well, and as preventive measures are always better than remedial the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shun the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final. The protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

The president urges the passage of a model employers' liability act for the District of Columbia and the territories to encourage corporations to treat injured workmen better. He emphatically indorses the eight hour day.

The president urges the states to fight the child and woman labor evil. He says:

The national government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the territories under its own immediate control.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right, but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns and, furthermore, to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement, the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from a treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor, and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

The Army.

The president recommends legislation to increase the number of officers in the army, especially in the medical corps. The rate of pay of officers should be greatly increased, he declares. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the rate of pay of enlisted men if we are to keep the army in shape to be effective in time of need. The president recommends severe examination of officers for promotion up to the rank of major. From that point promotion should be purely by selection. He speaks of the recent physical test of army officers with emphatic approbation and recommends a bill equalizing the pay of officers and men of the army, navy, marine corps and revenue cutter service.

The Navy.

Concerning the navy the president says:

In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to build battleships unless, in addition to providing the men and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them—unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not

longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The battle fleet is about starting by the strait of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him in San Francisco, whether certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace.

The president recommends the increased pay for both officers and enlisted men and advises promotion by selection above the grade of lieutenant commander.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs, the president says, this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us, to be careful to act as a good neighbor and at the same time in good natured fashion to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The president refers at length to The Hague peace conference. He believes it accomplished much good work.

Postal Savings Banks.

The president says on postal affairs: I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general. Thrift depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks, individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings, all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth class postmasters in the classified service.

Other recommendations are:

Deepening of the inland waterways, especially of the Mississippi river system, to make them great national highways.

The repeal of the tariff on forest products, especially the duty on wood pulp.

The amendment of the public land laws to make them more effective against land grabbers and more favorable to bona fide settlers.

Attention of the government's title to public land and other mineral lands.

Extension of the national forest reserves.

Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Freer local self government for Alaska.

Encouragement of the merchant marine, particularly of an ocean mail line to South America.

Remission of the Boxer indemnity and freer entry for Chinese students coming to America.

Both Won.

That the average Broadwayite is a "natural born gambler" was well illustrated the other morning. Two men met, and one confessed the want of breakfast. The other "made good" the deficiency, and during the meal No. 1 remarked that he had received notice that there was a registered letter in the postoffice for him.

"Nobody would send me money," he added, "so it's a waste of car fare to go after it."

"I'll give you a dollar for a half interest," said No. 2.

"You're on. If you pay care fare," was the quick reply.

After breakfast the pair went to the postoffice, got the letter, opened it and found a five dollar bill.

"Anyhow I'm \$3.50 ahead," said the owner of the letter as he "split the bill." "That's from a man I never expected to make the loan good."—New York Globe.

Could Not Cure Himself.

Something of the irony of fate is exemplified in an anecdote related by the New York Times concerning Professor Polier, who until his death was the most famous cancer expert in France. Professor Polier gave much of his time without pay, to aiding poor people afflicted with cancer. One day there came to him a woman on whom he had operated and who feared the growth was coming again.

"Fear nothing," said the physician when he had made an examination. "It will be some years before you will need a fresh operation—which, by the way, I shall not be able to perform."

"But, doctor, you will not refuse to treat me?"

"No, my poor woman, but I shall not be there to do it. I also have a cancer, and it will be more rapid than yours."

Inquisitive.

Nell—I declare! That woman finds out everything. I never know any one so inquisitive. Belle—That's right. I believe she would even pump an organ.—Philadelphia Record.

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Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the isthmian canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The battle fleet is about starting by the strait of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him in San Francisco, whether certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace.

The president recommends the increased pay for both officers and enlisted men and advises promotion by selection above the grade of lieutenant commander.

Foreign Affairs.

In foreign affairs, the president says, this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us, to be careful to act as a good neighbor and at the same time in good natured fashion to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

The president refers at length to The Hague peace conference. He believes it accomplished much good work.

Postal Savings Banks.

The president says on postal affairs: I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress a postal savings bank system as recommended by the postmaster general. Thrift depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies and savings banks, individuals have hoarded their cash and the workmen their earnings, all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the congress the consideration of the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth class postmasters in the classified service.

Other recommendations are:

Deepening of the inland waterways, especially of the Mississippi river system, to make them great national highways.

The repeal of the tariff on forest products, especially the duty on wood pulp.

The amendment of the public land laws to make them more effective against land grabbers and more favorable to bona fide settlers.

Attention of the government's title to public land and other mineral lands.

Extension of the national forest reserves.

Citizenship for the people of Porto Rico.

Freer local self government for Alaska.

Encouragement of the merchant marine, particularly of an ocean mail line to South America.

Remission of the Boxer indemnity and freer entry for Chinese students coming to America.

Both Won.

That the average Broadwayite is a "natural born gambler" was well illustrated the other morning. Two men met, and one confessed the want of breakfast. The other "made good" the deficiency, and during the meal No. 1 remarked that he had received notice that there was a registered letter in the postoffice for him.

"Nobody would send me money," he added, "so it's a waste of car fare to go after it."

"I'll give you a dollar for a half interest," said No. 2.

"You're on. If you pay care fare," was the quick reply.

After breakfast the pair went to the postoffice, got the letter, opened it and found a five dollar bill.

"Anyhow I'm \$3.50 ahead," said the owner of the letter as he "split the bill." "That's from a man I never expected to make the loan good."—New York Globe.

Could Not Cure Himself.

Something of the irony of fate is exemplified in an anecdote related by the New York Times concerning Professor Polier, who until his death was the most famous cancer expert in France. Professor Polier gave much of his time without pay, to aiding poor people afflicted with cancer. One day there came to him a woman on whom he had operated and who feared the growth was coming again.

"Fear nothing," said the physician when he had made an examination. "It will be some years before you will need a fresh operation—which, by the way, I shall not be able to perform."

"But, doctor, you will not refuse to treat me?"

"No, my poor woman, but I shall not be there to do it. I also have a cancer, and it will be more rapid than yours."

Inquisitive.

Nell—I declare! That woman finds out everything. I never know any one so inquisitive. Belle—That's right. I believe she would even pump an organ.—Philadelphia Record.

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CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

900 DROPS

ALCOHOL 3 PER CENT.

Vegetable Preparation for Simulating the Food and Digesting the Stomach and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic.

Prepared by J. C. Hatcher, NEW YORK.

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hatcher* NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 DROPS—35 CENTS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug Act.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Only Complete Balzac

If you are considering the purchase of a set of Balzac it would be well to read what American and French experts say of the Parrie Edition.

"BARRIE & SON'S is the edition *par excellence* of BALZAC."—RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

"The BARRIE EDITION will take its place at once as the standard edition of the great French novelist."—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

"Admirably printed and illustrated, BARRIE & SON'S edition is neither abridged nor expurgated. It is the only English version which contains all that is in the original."—M. W. HAZELTINE, in the *New York Sun*.

"There is only one English translation of BALZAC that is complete and unexpurgated, and that is published by GEORGE BARRIE & SON."—*The Bookman, New York*.

"The publication of a complete unabridged and unexpurgated English translation of BALZAC'S NOVELS is an undertaking which it remained for the MESSRS. BARRIE to perform, and they have accomplished the work so successfully that their fine edition will undoubtedly stand as the standard edition of BALZAC'S writings."

"The translation is an accurate, faithful rendering of the letter and spirit of the original. It is difficult to speak in terms of too high praise of the beautiful etchings, which really illustrate the text, the splendid paper, print, and binding, which in simple elegance and good taste meet the demands of the most exacting booklover. Their edition is a genuine, honest piece of work, and a monumental undertaking admirably executed."—*Public Ledger, Philadelphia*.

"M. GEORGE BARRIE & SONS, les grands éditeurs de Philadelphie, leur édition de l'œuvre de BALZAC est entièrement illustrée par des artistes français. Nos peintres, dessinateurs et graveurs ont exécuté ou reproduit plus de quatre cents compositions pour cette belle collection. Ces Américains font vraiment bien les choses!"—*Le Figaro, Paris*.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In reading matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible with clearness. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. Direct all communications to Miss F. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Hoag, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1907.

NOTES.

SWEET—From Land Evidence of Warwick, R. I., Book 1, p. 92: Nov. 8, 1686, James Sweet of Kingston to son Benoni, of Kingston, 50 acres lot and two divided shares of meadow at Mashantuck and 1/3 of all my purchase in Mashantuck except two 50 acre lots.

p. 93: Nov. 8, 1686, James Sweet of Kingston (now called Rochester) to son James of Providence, and Nathaniel Greene of Kingston, each 50 acres of land at Mashantuck and 1/3 of all my land and meadow there.

p. 91: Sept. 6, 1689, Deputy Governor John Greene ("when about to leave for England") deeded to his sister Mary & her husband James Sweet 20 acres.

p. 94: Nov. 8, 1686, James Greene brother of Deputy Governor John Greene, deeded to his sister, Mary Sweet, house and goods at Mashantuck and Warwick, which were deeded to him July 22, 1685 for 7 of said Mary and her children.

p. 216: July 6, 1703, Philip Sweet, son of James & Mary, and wife Elizabeth, of Coweset, deeded to Jonathan Hill of Providence (his brother James Sweet married Mary Pearce widow of Robert Hill) "1/2 of farm land to me No. 5; 1/2 of 1-17 of purchase No. 6 Warwick, always excepting my homestead at Coweset and my whole right on east side of roadway toward the sea; and also 61 acres of said farm which I sold to George Vaughan of East Greenwich." (June 9, 1685, see p. 70.)

p. 92: Nov. 8, 1686, James Sweet, Senior, to son Philip, of Providence "all land in Providence of father John Sweet deceased, one of first purchasers there of."

p. 135: March 14, 1691-2, James Sweet Jr., to Samuel Stafford, northwestern part of Warwick Neck, 6 acres, bounded North by Samuel Gorton, South by Jere Westcott, sea and West, highway. Note: Your Sweet correspondent W. S. in query 6182 mentions "Mary widow of Isaac Sweet."

By reference to next to last deed above it is proved that her husband's name was John. Further it is recorded that he died in 1687 at their home in Salem Mass., and soon after she removed to Providence, R. I., where she was assigned land the same year and 1688 married (2) Rev. Ezekiel Holliman, of Warwick. —L. B. C.

QUERIES.

6551. COOKE, SHERMAN—Hints for a Mayflower line from Francis Cooke, Elizabeth Cooke (of John), (2) Francis (1) married Daniel Wilcox, 1681, of Dartmouth, Portsmouth & Tiverton. (Davis, p. 69, 287. Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, p. 422.) He died July 2, 1702. (Austin, 422.)

Arnold gives (Vol. 1, p. 116) 1707, but this is probably a misprint. He died Dec. 6, 1715. (Arnold, IV, 115.) Daniel Wilcox's will (Austin, 422) gives land to daughter Lydia. This dau.

Lydia, married, May 26, 1702, Thomas Sherman. (Arnold IV, p. 37, Portsmouth.) He was born Aug. 8, 1653. (Arnold IV, 90.) She married (2) Thomas Potter. (Arnold VI, p. 37, North Kingstown, Austin, 425.) Their son

Benjamin, was a weaver, and lived in South Kingstown, R. I. March 11, 1727-8, John Sheldon was appointed guardian of George and Benjamin Sherman. (South Kingstown Probate Book, 1, p. 61.)

Apr. 14, 1735, Benjamin Sherman appointed guardian of his sister Susannah Sherman, daughter of Thomas. (Do. 11, 140.)

Probate Book 5, p. 42, So. Kingstown gives an item, in regard to Benjamin Sherman as administrator of estate of Lydia Potter.

Land Evidence, Vol. 3, p. 368, gives the following:

Benjamin Sherman, of South Kingstown, (weaver) with the consent and approbation of Lydia Potter, of South Kingstown, who is also mother and guardian to the said Benjamin, conveyed to Daniel Sherman (coidwaller) his interest in certain estate, real and personal, that belonged to his father, Thomas Sherman, deceased. Dated May 8, 1730.

Apr. 8, 1732, "Whereas this Council this day Read, information and complaint that Benjamin Sherman is not capable to transact his business he being at this present time non compos mentis. Thereupon this Council takes the said Benjamin and his estate under their care and appoint Isaac Tanner of this town his Guardian he the said Tanner giving bond in the sum of five hundred pounds with two Sorelies for his faithful discharge do agreeable with law. (Probate Book, 8, p. 37.)

Page 70 of the "Register Book of St. Paul's Church," North Kingstown, gives the baptism of Benjamin Sherman, "commonly known by the name of Ben Sherman." See also Arnold, Vol. 10, p. 371, Baptisms of St. Paul's Church, Narragansett. "Benjamin Sherman, adult, commonly known as Ben." May 29, 1692. (Must be a misprint, meaning 1702, as original says 1702.)

Isaac Tanner and Lydia Sherman, of Benjamin, married by Wm. White, Justice, Dec. 8, 1759. (Arnold's Vital Records, South Kingstown, Vol. 6, p. 82.) Would like list of Isaac's children, with dates and authorities.—M. C.

6552. RATHBONE—John Rawstone, later spelled Rathbone, was of New Shoreham, now Block Island, R. I., in May 4, 1604, and was one of those who met at the house of Dr. Aleck, in Roxbury, Mass., to confer about the purchase of Block Island from Governor William Blandford and two or three others, to whom it had been granted for services. His father, John Rathbone, is said to have come in the Speedwell, one of

the consort of the Mayflower in 1620, and to have settled in Rhode Island. John Rathbone was a man of large possessions, and in 1689, when three French vessels put in at this island, the commanders inquired as to the largest owners on the place; they were told John Rathbone was of the first standing; they mistook him for himself; bound and tortured him, but did not secure anything from him; by his bravery he saved his father. John Rathbone, senior, married Margaret; both were deceased in 1702. What was her maiden name, and when were they married?

—They had Children: 1. Thomas, born 1687. 2. John. 3. William. 4. Joseph. 5. Samuel, born August 3, 1672. 6. Israel. 7. Margaret. 8. Elizabeth.

Would be glad to learn dates of birth and death. Of these children Samuel remained on the island, and in his family was kept the old "Oxford Bible," in which the family record was written. With the generation of Samuel, Junior, this name was spelled Rathbone.—J. S.

6553. WEEDEN—Would be glad to know the ancestry and name of wife of Daniel Weedon, of Jamestown, R. I., also dates of birth. He left a will, which is recorded in Jamestown Book for Town Council business, No. 4, page 344.

In the first item he gives to his beloved Wife, Hannah Weedon, the use and improvement of my great room and bedroom adjoining during her natural life, together with household furniture, etc.

The 2nd. Item mentions his daughter Hannah Weedon.

The 3rd. Item mentions his daughter Catherine, the wife of Robert Watson and Damaris the wife of Fones Hopkins.

The 5th. Item mentions his four (4) grand children, namely, Sarah, Hannah, Weedon and Phebe Watson, the children of Job and Phebe Watson.

The 6th. Item mentions his daughter Isaw Margaret, the widow of my son William.

The 7th. Item mentions his three grand children, Meribah, Sarah and William Weedon, children of his son William Weedon.

The 8th. Item mentions his three sons, John, Peleg and Daniel.

The 9th. Item mentions his son Peleg Weedon and his son Daniel.

The 10th. Item mentions a gift of a woman by the name of Mary Wilkey.

The last item mentions and appoints his sons, John, Peleg and Daniel as co-executors of his will and he gives unto them the rest and residue and remainder of his estate.

The will is dated 14th. Day of May. A. D. 1739 and is registered January 9th. A. D. 1802.—R. F.

6554. SWEET, CONGDON—Would like information concerning the Sweet and Congdon families of North Kingstown, R. I. I have found the following items on the records. Can any one add data?

I find a deed of William Weaver and Alys to Sylvester Sweet, of Providence Island, November 29, 1755; this Sylvester seems to have been born in 1725, married in 1748 to Wait Brown of Providence. Then there is a deed of John Austin to Sylvester Sweet, land in No. Kingstown, June, 1761. Also a deed from Sylvester Sweet of No. Kingstown, to Ebenezer Smith of No. Kingstown, 1767. In this deed wife Patience gives up her right of dower.

I would like further information concerning Sylvester, but there is no other reference to him in the records, and although I examined every Sweet will, there was not one that mentioned son Sylvester.

There were two Patience Congdons in No. Kingstown, one born Feb. 24, 1713, of John and Patience (Northup) Congdon, who were married Nov. 16, 1727. But this Patience married Ephraim Gardner in 1761, and is mentioned in the will of her mother, Patience Congdon, 1763. The will of Benjamin Congdon, dated Jan. 15, 1756, reconfirmed Oct. 11, 1766, mentions eight daughters of son William deceased, Anna, Hannah, Patience, Susannah, Mary, Mary, Dorcas and Sarah; and son John is appointed guardian to all under 18.

This son William Congdon's will had been sworn to (date gone) Dec. 1755, and mentioned daughter Hannah Eldred, youngest daughter, Patience, Mary, Dorcas, Sary, and Mary.

In 1766, Anna, widow of William was appointed guardian over Mary, Dorcas and Sarah. As Patience was one of the younger children at time of her father's death, but not one of those who had to have a guardian in 1769, it is fair to suppose that she was married by this time.

Can any one straighten out these Congdons?—L. M.

Inspector of Nuisances.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports that during the month of November 366 inspections were made, divided as follows:

Premises where inside or non-freezing closets were found, 250; defective sink trap, 1; renewed, 1; waste water from water closet running into cellar, 1; sink waste stopped up, 1; cleaned, 1; waste from sink running under house, 1; waste pipes leaking into yard, 2; no sewer connections, water runs into street, 2; connected, 1; drain stopped up, 1; cleaned, 1; odors from unused sink, 1; foul odors from fifth in cellar, 1; cleaned, 1; foul odors from filthy water in cellar, 1; pumped out, 1; dirty yards, 2; yards found clean, 32; nuisance from urine from stable, 1; abated, 1; nuisance from water from manure pit, 1; nuisance from bees, 1; vaults found clean, 2; half full or less, 3; full or overflowing, 5; vaults condemned, nothing done, 1; not classified, 5; inspections for contagious and infectious diseases, diphtheria, 9; typhoid fever, 2. One sample of water sent to State Board of Health for analysis.

Portsmouth.

Aquidneck Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9.

High Priest—Charles L. Sewell.

King—B. A. Chase.

Scribe—Henry Marz.

Treasurer—Henry C. Anthony.

Secretary—H. Frank Anthony.

Chaplain—Charles G. Thomas.

Captain of the Host—Albert A. Shaw.

P. S.—Mint A. Steele.

R. A. C.—Seth Anthony.

Members of the Vell—Franklin Porter, W. J. Bone, William B. Anthony, Tyler—Charles Carr.

Deputy Sheriff Frank L. DeBlow was in Providence the past week.

POLICE ALL AT SEA

Have Little to Add Them in Unraveling the Pay Mystery.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 6.—There has as yet been no arrest in connection with the murder of Corn E. Pay, the young woman who was strangled to death Tuesday night.

Chief of Police Matthews says that he has no idea that any arrest will be effected for a day or so. While several men have been brought to headquarters and put through a rigid examination all have been released.

Every man whose photograph was found in the girl's room has been questioned, but all have established a satisfactory alibi.

One new circumstance that has come to light is that upon Monday Miss Pay destroyed all her correspondence. Her reasons for such a step remain a mystery at present.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 5.—Miss Corn E. Pay, who was found dead in the hallway of her home, 3 Lincoln street was murdered. Medical Examiner Bacon reported, at the close of an autopsy, that the victim had been assaulted and strangled. Finger marks were found on her throat.

Miss Pay was 35, the daughter of Mrs. Susan M. Pay. Owen Crogan, who lodges in the house, found the body at the foot of the stairs when he started for work, and notified the police. Several sandwiches which Miss Pay had purchased were scattered about the floor.

Smoke Filled Ten men House Boston, Dec. 6.—Forty inmates of a tenement building on North street were obliged to leave their quarters hastily late last night to save themselves from suffocation. Fire, which damaged the store of Morris Rosenburg on the street floor, filled the house with smoke. The firemen assisted several persons out of the building. The loss does not exceed \$2000.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have bills or accounts against the City of Newport, are notified to present them before WEN. S. HAY, Jr., the City Clerk, on or before December 11, 1907, to the departments for which they were contracted.

December 5, 1907.—W. S. FULLERTON, City Clerk.

Why Not Have a Villa at Newport?

Fashionable land at 4 cents.

W. G. PECKHAM,
Kuhn-Loeb Bldg.,
New York City.

Books for Young People.

THE LITTLE COLONEL'S KNIGHT COMES RIDING.

By Annie F. Johnson.

BEATRICE LEIGH AT COLLEGE.

By Julia A. Schwartz.

A WEST POINT YEARLING.

By Capt. P. B. Malone.

MAKING THE FRESHMAN TEAM.

By T. T. Hare.

AN ANNAPOLIS PLEER.

By Ed. L. Beach.

CARR'S,

Daily News Building.

No. 1555

REPORT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK at Newport, of the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, December 3, 1907.

RESOURCES.	DOLLARS.
Loans and discounts	\$43,524.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	4,221.65
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	2,500.00
U. S. Bonds, securities, etc.	156,250.71
Banking houses, furniture and fixtures (not real estate)	21,000.00
Due from approved reserve agents	1,477.00
Checks and other cash items	24,540.58
Exchange on foreign banks	1,351.50
Notes of other National Banks	2,508.08
Fractional paper currency, nickel and cents	1,859.00
Total	\$401,001.84

LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:

Specie	\$7,649.06
Legal-tender notes	\$24,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000.00
Total	\$36,649.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	65,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	20,052.05
National Bank notes outstanding	85,500.00
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	27,481.85
Dividends unpaid	10,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$14,156.44
Demand certificates of deposit	15,984.37
Certified checks	2,005.18
Bills payable, including certificates of deposit for money borrowed	50,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated	297.00
Total	\$366,800.84

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss. I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December, 1907.

JACKER IRAMAM, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: Edward A. Brown, Ralph H. Barker, David Iramam, Directors.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 19, A. D. 1907.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM presents to this Court her petition, in writing, praying that she be appointed guardian of the person and estate of her two minor children.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM and MAY BARRETT PECKHAM,

present to this Court, her petition, in writing, representing that her said wards are each seized and possessed in her own right of an undivided twelfth part of two certain parcels or tracts of land situated in said Middletown, and bounded thus to wit:

The first parcel contains about five and one-half acres, more or less, has a dwelling house and other buildings and improvements thereon, and is bounded: Northerly, on land of Benjamin Hall, Junior; Easterly, on land of Arthur, wife of Lillian G. Peckham; Southerly, on Peckham's Lane; and Westerly, on land of Ardin, wife of Eliza G. Peckham.

The second parcel contains about fifteen acres, more or less, has improvements thereon, and bounds Northerly, partly on land of Antonio Bentz in Shire, and partly on land of Benjamin Hall, Junior; Easterly, on land of Arthur, wife of Lillian G. Peckham; Southerly, on Peckham's Lane; and Westerly, on Wapping Road; and that it would be to the advantage and benefit of her said wards to sell their said real estate and interest in said two described parcels of real estate and make other investment of the proceeds of sale, and praying this Court to authorize, license and empower her, the said Esther A. Peckham and May Barrett Peckham, in and to sell two described parcels of real estate, to convey the same to the purchaser thereof, and to execute the deed and other documents incident thereto, under the direction of this Court.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December, A. D. 1907, at one o'clock, p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

It is further ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the sixteenth day of December next, at one o'clock, p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Newport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, November 27, 1907.

Estate of Clarence A. Hammett.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and Testament of Clarence A. Hammett, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the sixteenth day of December next, at one o'clock, p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

HUNGAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

We are ready with our XMAS display, bigger and better than ever. You will find here suitable gifts for every one, ranging in price from a fewcents to hundreds of dollars.

In addition to the lowest price you will receive tickets with your paid purchase except on

EDISON AND VICTOR GOODS,

ON THAT

Elegant Jewett Upright Piano, value \$400,

which we are giving away Christmas Eve.

We have arranged a special delivery service on large articles so that they will be delivered at just the right time.

A Few Suggestions.

NEW PIANOS from \$250.

PIANOS not new, but in splendid order, from \$190.

PIANOLAS, \$225.

THE VICTOR, from \$10 to \$100.

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS, from \$12.50 to \$55.

VIOLINS, from \$3.

MANDOLINS, from \$3.

GUITARS, from \$6.

BANJOS, from \$5.

MUSIC BOXES, from 48 cents.

DRUMS, from 23 cents!

Head Your Shopping List BARNEY'S.

Come here first, you will not only save time but money.

Barney's Music Store,

154 THAMES STREET.

DEAR OLD SANTA CLAUS.

He's just as he looks. He'd like to stop and take each one of you in his arms and give you a good big hug. Every minute of his life is spent in planning something to bring you pleasure and happiness. He's been working overtime for you this year and never has he planned anything so enchanting as this Xmas Fairy Land, never has he come to us so loaded down with Xmas beauty—ten great wagon loads, and it isn't half here yet. You'll fairly dance with glee when you get sight of it. Such beauty, such novelty and such little prices as he's putting on it all, you'll scarcely believe your eyes; the generous old soul, he'd like to give away every blessed thing he's filling this big store with; but of course he can't exactly do that, though he's making the price of each gift so small that the tiniest little pocketbook will never find its Xmas shopping burdensome if it does its choosing here. He'll soon say come, sooner than you think, perhaps, so have your lists all ready and come at the word to Santa's Little Fairy City.

--AT--

A. C. TITUS CO.'S,

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When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco conflagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

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LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE,

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Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., November 19, A. D. 1907.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM, the Guardian of the person and estate of her two minor children.

ESTHER A. PECKHAM and MAY BARRETT PECKHAM,

present to this Court, her petition, in writing, representing that her said wards are each seized and possessed in her own right of an undivided twelfth part of two certain parcels or tracts of land situated in said Middletown, and bounded thus to wit:

The first parcel contains about five and one-half acres,